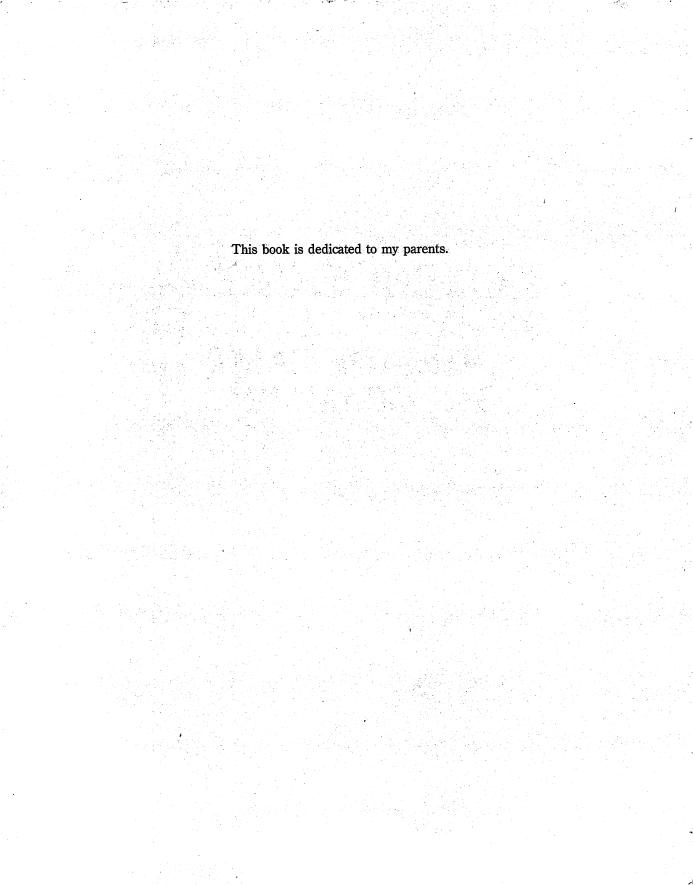


## COMMODORE 64 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE ARCADE GAME PROGRAMMING



# COMMODORE 64 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE ARCADE GAME PROGRAMMING

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Game design by Dan and Steve Bress.
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### **Contents**

Introduction	viii
1—You and Your TV	1
How a Computer Displays a Picture 1 What Is Animation 2	
2—A Language for Games	3
Assembly Language 4 Using an Assembler 4 What an Assembler Can Do for You 5 How to Choose an Assembler 6	
3—Underlying Concepts	9
Bits and Bytes 9 The Hardware 10 6510 Architecture 11	
4—The 6510 Assembly Language	13
Instruction Types 13 Addressing Modes 14 Immediate Mode Addressing—Zero Page Addressing—Zero Page Indexed Addressing—Absolute Addressing—Absolute Indexed Addressing—Indirect Addressing with Indexes—Implied Addressing— Relative Addressing—Indirect Addressing	
5—Organizing Your Program	17

6—Working with Interrupts	19
7—Technical Information	21
Commodore 64 Address Space 21 Memory Control and Mapping 22 Graphics Memory Locations 28 Standard Text Mode 24 Color Memory 27 Custom Character Sets 28 Multicolor Mode 28 Extended Background Color Mode 28 Bit Mapping 29 Multicolor Bitmapped Mode Sprites 30 Sprite Pointers—Sprite Controls Collision Detection 32 Blanking the Screen 33 The Raster Register 33 Video Interrupts 33 Scrolling 33 Joysticks 34	
8—Sound Effects	36
Filtering 36 The Sound Generator Demo 41 The Sound Editor 41	
9—Creating Graphics	47
Hand Coding Graphics 47 Using a Graphics Tablet 52 Using a Koalapad Using the Sprite Maker 55 Using the Screen Maker Utility 56	
10—Some Arcade Games	<b>57</b>
Pac-Man 57 Donkey-Kong 58 Centipede 58 Revenge of the Phoenix 59 Game Play—Scoring	
11—Elements of Game Design	61
Visual Impact 62 Sound Effects 62 Difficulty Levels 62 Scoring 63	
12—How Boghop Works	64
The Start of the Program 65 The Macro Library—RAM Definitions—Musical Definitions—The Data Section—The Point Plotting Routine—The Equates Statements—Defining the System—Initializing RAM The Main Program Loop 70 Scores—Moving the Bad Guys—Incrementing the Level of Play—Seeing if the Bad Guy Is Hit—Seeing if the Player Is Hit—Launching the Shots—Moving the Bad Guy's Shots—Moving the Player's Shots—Checking the Shot Positions Animating the Sprites 73	

Displaying the Number of Lives—Resetting the Game—Maintaining the Timing
The Interrupt Routines 74
The Player Controls—Clear and Pull—INT1—Moving Mountains
The Movement Subroutines 76
An End Note 76

Appendix A—The Instruction Set	77
Appendix B—The Macro Library	99
Appendix C—The Program Listings	119
Glossary	254
Index	257

### Introduction

This book, written for those who want a greater understanding of their computer's operation, is recommended for programmers who are familiar with the essential concepts of machine language and experienced in programming home computers in BASIC. It is also for machine language programmers. Many of the examples given in the book are machine language subroutines that can be used by machine language programmers or called from BASIC to increase the speed of BASIC programs.

This book is divided into three sections:

- Technical information
- Game and graphics design

• A description of the code for a game program

After you have mastered some of the programming techniques, you will be shown how to take a game concept and turn it into a video game. Many of the routines presented in this book were created expressly for use in video game programming. However, in many cases techniques used in programming video games carry over into all other fields of programming. By experimenting with the new concepts and techniques as you read, you will find that you are increasing your understanding of how to fully utilize your Commodore 64.

### Chapter 1 You and Your TV

Virtually every home in the country has at least one television set, and televisions, like many other domestic appliances, tend to be taken for granted. Most people do not have any idea of how they work. Since you are interested in having the television display your ideas and visions in the form of a video game, you should have some idea of how an image is generated on the television screen to best utilize the capabilities of your computer.

### **HOW A COMPUTER DISPLAYS A PICTURE**

The face of a video display is coated with special phosphors. An electron beam strikes the face of the tube causing the phosphors to glow. On a black and white monitor, this process produces a dot. This glowing dot is called a *pixel*. A pixel is the smallest area that a computer can control on the screen. A color monitor uses three electron beams and three different colored phosphors to create one pixel.

The electron beam scans from left to right across the face of the monitor. By controlling the intensity of the electron beam during its scan, different points on the screen receive different intensities.

When the beam gets to the right edge of the screen, a horizontal sync pulse causes the beam to cut its intensity and return to the left side of the screen on the next line down. This process is repeated 262-1/2 times to form one display screen. At the end of the screen, a vertical sync pulse is initiated. During the vertical sync pulse, the beam returns to the upper left side of the screen and the whole process is ready to start again. On the Commodore 64, the computer's hardware automatically inserts both the horizontal and vertical sync pulses, so the programmer need not worry about generating them.

When a Commodore 64 is driving the monitor, 200 scan lines are used to display text and graphics with the other 62 lines being used for the border. The display process is repeated 60 times per second, providing a flicker free display.

There is a time correlation between the speed of the microprocessor and the position of the beam

on the face of the screen. Some special effects can be created by using this fact and changing the display parameters on the fly. In the time it takes for the microprocessor to go through one machine cycle, the beam travels approximately 6 pixels on the display screen.

### WHAT IS ANIMATION

As you were reading the description of the generation of a TV *frame*, you may have noticed that the only thing that a monitor can display is a series of still frames. Thus the question of how you can get animation out of still pictures arises.

There is a characteristic of the human eye called the *flicker fusion frequency*, which allows us to view TV shows and movies without seeing that they are made up of still frames. This frequency is 24 frames a second. Any time a series of pictures is shown at a rate faster than 24 *hertz*, the eye can no longer distinguish the individual pictures. If the computer makes small changes in its display faster than 24 times per second, these changes will give the appearance of being continuous.

It is important to understand that the programs

you will be writing create a series of still frames, not continuous motion. Because the computer updates the screen 60 times per second, this is the fastest that any changes can occur on the screen. If an object is in motion at the speed of one pixel per screen change, it takes about 5.3 seconds for the object to get from one side of the screen to the other. If the object needs to go faster, it has to move more than one pixel per screen update. On the other hand, if the object is to go slower, it has to stay still during some screen updates.

Because the video monitor provides a known minimum update time of 1/60 second, this tends to become the time period by which most aspects of the game are measured. This period of time (1/60 second) will be called a *screen*.

From what you have read, you might assume that completely different displays could alternate 30 times per second, and the eye would fuse them. This is true; *multiplexing* is the term used to refer to this technique. Some care must be taken when you attempt to use this technique. The differences between the two screens should not be excessive, and best results are achieved using small fast moving objects.

### Chapter 2 A Language for Games

The first question that arises when you are starting work on a computer project is, "What language should I program in?" Your first inclination might be to use BASIC. However, if your program is using any type of continuous motion, BASIC would most likely be too slow to be useful. If you try to write anything more than the most simplistic game in BASIC, you will find the motion of the objects slow and erratic. There are limits to how quickly sounds and colors can be changed.

All of these problems arise because the BASIC interpreter controls the computer, not the program. Every line in a BASIC program must be analyzed, decoded, and translated into a series of machine language instructions EVERY time the line is encountered. BASIC is also a very general language in that similar lines may have different functions. By the time a line is analyzed, the resulting section of machine code is not efficient. For all of these reasons, a BASIC program will never run particularly fast.

To achieve smooth animation, the program must

be able to update the screen at least 30 times per second. Because BASIC does not have an easy way to talk to the hardware registers, (PEEK and POKE commands must be used), calculating new positions and updating the registers can easily take longer than 1/30 second, causing erratic motion. This same problem occurs when the sound registers must be updated. There may not be enough time to make a consistent sound.

Machine language, on the other hand, is the most efficient form that a program may take. Each instruction in the program is executed exactly as it is entered. There is no interpretation done on the code, so it runs at the highest possible speed. You also know the status of the entire computer at every step—which rarely happens in a BASIC program.

The major drawback to programming in machine language is that it is a collection of hexadecimal codes. This is fine for the computer, because the binary data that these codes represent can be immediately executed, but it is cumbersome for the programmer. Most programmers do not en-

joy memorizing all of the hex codes, and even fewer enjoy reading such a program when it is finished.

### **ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE**

The alternative to these two extremes is to program in assembly language. Assembly language is a language that uses an assembler that translates the mneumonics (memory aids) for the CPU's instruction set into the binary data that the processor can execute. This translation takes place once before the program is run, so the final program will be machine code. You end up with all of the speed advantages of a machine language program with none of the headaches. A properly written assembly language program is just as efficient as its machine language counterpart, so there is no reason to program in machine language if you can gain access to an assembler.

With an assembly language program, the programmer normally has more than enough time to do all of the calculations and updates to keep the animation constant and smooth. The program can also make use of all of the hardware features of the computer to create effects that are not possible through BASIC. When you are using assembly language, the computer is completely under software control, making it possible to determine what the computer is doing at all times. An assembly language program executes faster than any other type of program, which makes assembly language the language of choice for programming games.

Learning to program in assembly language is not as traumatic an experience as most programmers would have you believe. Unlike BASIC, the machine will always be doing exactly what you tell it to do. The main difference between BASIC and assembly language is that in assembly language you must keep track of where the data is in memory and where it must go. BASIC keeps track of variables for you, but it won't tell you where they are. In assembly language, you can define various memory locations so that they have some meaning to you.

For instance, you could define \$20 to be the player horizontal position. (\$ indicates a hexadecimal number; \$20 is equal to 32 in the decimal system.

See Chapter 3 for more information.) Whenever you need to find out what the horizontal position is or need to modify it, you would look into location \$20. You can create your own variables in BASIC using the same technique. You would POKE the value into \$20 and PEEK it back out whenever you needed it. This is a particularly useful technique when you mix BASIC and assembly language, because each program will know where to find the data from the other program.

### **USING AN ASSEMBLER**

The rest of this book assumes that you will be programming in assembly language, and most of the examples are written in assembly language. If you are a BASIC programmer, you may be able to use some of these routines to speed up parts of your programs.

Each assembler has its own set of *pseudo opcodes*—the instructions that tell the assembler to do something other than create code. In order to ensure that you will be able to use these routines, the following is a listing of the pseudo-opcodes used by Commodore's Macro Assembler Development System, which is the assembler used in this book. By modifying these instructions to match those of your assembler, you should be able to run any of the examples in this book. Normally, you can type in one of these instructions anywhere that it is legal to type in one of the CPU's opcodes.

BYTE.	Reserves one or more bytes of
	data starting at the current lo- cation counter value
.WORD	Reserves 16 bit data in a LOW
	byte-HIGH byte format
.DBYTE	Reserves 16 bit data in a
	HIGH byte-LOW byte format
*	Program location counter
.LIB	Insert another disk file following this command
.END	End of file marker
=	Assigns
	a value
	to a
	symbol

Specifies the low order 8 bits of a 16 bit value
Specifies the high order 8 bits of a 16 bit value
.MAC Starts a macro
.MND Ends a macro

All of the above may be preceded by a label.

?

Precedes a number that specifies which parameter to pass to the macro. It can also be used as a label.

These are all of the commands that may be different from those in your assembler. With this list, you should be able to read all of the program listings and modify them to work with your assembler. Many assemblers come with a program that will translate files with this syntax into their own syntax. If your assembler has one of these programs, you will not have to make many changes by hand to assemble the listings on the distribution disk.

### WHAT AN ASSEMBLER CAN DO FOR YOU

An assembler relieves you from memorizing the actual machine codes for each of the instructions. It also calculates the distance from one instruction to another for those times when a branch must be taken from the main program. This is not a particularly big deal for a short program (under 50 lines), but as a program grows larger and more complex, the task of repeatedly doing these calculations by hand becomes unreasonable. (If you are the type of person who finds great enjoyment in hand coding machine language programs, let me apologize here for suggesting there is a better way. The rest of us will let the computer do the tedious jobs).

The most useful feature of an assembler is its ability to let you assign names. A name can be given to a memory location, hardware registers, or a location within the program. Once names have been assigned, it is no longer necessary to remember long lists of confusing addresses. You only need to remember the names you have assigned to the addresses. Since you will normally assign names that

carry some meaning (at least to you) to the memory locations and program segments, the program becomes infinitely more readable than if the addresses themselves had been used.

But wait, did that last sentence use "readable" when referring to an assembly language program? Yes it did. Assembly language programs become illegible to others because it is rare to see a full listing of the program with all of its definitions; and, often a disassembly of a program is called the original program. (A disassembly has no legitimate names, just addresses.)

All good assemblers also have the ability to use *macro-instructions (macros)*. A macro is a shorthand notation that represents a series of assembly language commands. For example, a macro that increments a two byte value by a one byte value could be coded as follows:

.MAC	C DBINC	;REGISTER NAME, DATA
LDA	?1	LOAD THE LOWER BYTE
CLC		CLEAR THE CARRY BIT
ADC	#?2	;ADD WITH CARRY THE DATA
STA	?1	STORE THE LOWER BYTE
LDA	?1+1	;LOAD THE UPPER BYTE
ADC	#\$00	;ADD THE CARRY BIT
STA	?1+1	STORE THE UPPER BYTE
.MN	D	;END OF MACRO

This macro is used to increment any two consecutive bytes, such as a score. If the score needed to be incremented by \$20, you would type:

### **DBINC SCORE,\$20**

which would be expanded by the assembler to read:

LDA SCORE
CLC
ADC #\$20
STA SCORE
LDA SCORE + 1
ADC #\$00
STA SCORE +1

This is certainly easier than typing the same

series of instructions every time that you need to increment a two byte value. A program that uses macros will be easier to read as you work on it than one written using individual instructions. Once you have written and debugged a macro, it becomes a tool that can be quickly used whenever necessary. By building up a library of macros, you will be able to program quite difficult functions in a minimal amount of time.

There are many cases in which it is a better idea to use a subroutine instead of a macro. Each time a macro name is entered into a program, the assembler expands it into its individual instructions. This means that each time the macro is called, it is treated as if you have entered all of its instructions by hand, and uses the same amount of memory as if you had.

For a function that is repeatedly used and takes a large amount of code, it is better to use a subroutine. A subroutine is called using the JSR instruction and is only stored once in the program. If you write a routine to display text on the screen that many different parts of the program are going to be calling on often, it is best treated as a subroutine. You may build up a library of subroutines in the same manner in which you build up a library of macros.

Normally, in the course of working on a game you will run into a situation that requires you to write a specialized routine to perform a certain function. If you think that you will be able to use this function at a later time, you should incorporate it into either your subroutine or macro library. This way, you will quickly have the major routines that are common to most programs at your fingertips.

An assembler must also provide some means of defining data areas and data. Tables of data can be defined, given a name, and stored by the assembler. A good assembler allows you to define data in terms of mathematical expressions. It also allows data to be defined as one or two byte values. There is a further option on two byte values as to whether the high byte or the low byte will be stored first. For many programs, text must be stored for later printing. On some assemblers, you have the option for text to be stored with the high bit on or

off. This can be useful for finding the end of a text string.

Finally, an assembler must allow you to enter assembly language commands. After all, that is the point of an assembler.

### **HOW TO CHOOSE AN ASSEMBLER**

If you are to successfully create your own machine language video games, you must become familiar with your primary design aid, the assembler program. Next to your computer, a good assembler program is the most essential tool for the creation of a machine language program.

There are three parts to a good assembler package:

- · A text editor
- The assembler
- A machine language monitor

The text editor is the part of the assembler that you will spend the most time with. It allows you to enter, modify, and update your program. Some assemblers allow you to use a word processor to enter your program. Whatever method you choose, make sure that you are comfortable with the editing commands that are available on your text editor.

It is a good idea to try out an editor before buying it. Some assemblers come with editors that are very limiting in what they allow you to do. Limitations in the editor take from your programming time, so it pays to shop around for a good one.

Once the program has been entered into the editor, it must be assembled before it can be used. Some assembler packages force you to load the assembler at this point, while others already have it loaded. An assembler that has all of the programs you need loaded simultaneously is called a *coresident assembler*.

A coresident assembler can save you quite a bit of time if you like to write a small section of code and immediately try to assemble it to check for errors. If you have a coresident package, remember always to save your source code before attempting to run your program. You can lose all of your latest work if your new program locks up the computer,

forcing you to turn it off. In fact, no matter what type of assembler you are using, you should save your source code often as you are writing it.

Another aspect to examine while you are choosing an assembler is the speed with which it can assemble your source code and generate the necessary files on disk. Unfortunately, you can't expect the assembler to work faster than the disk can move the data.

You also should be sure that any printouts generated by the assembler contain all of the information that you would like. The following are some of the items that differ between assemblers:

- · Sorted symbol table with absolute addresses
- Macro expansion
- Data expansion
- · Absolute addresses for all code
- · Absolute addresses for RAM registers

Depending on how you approach debugging your program, these different functions will have different levels of importance to you.

A symbol table is generated by all assemblers at some point. It is a list of the names used in the program and the addresses that correspond to the names. A printout of the table can help you verify the assembler is working properly and gives you a quick guide to any location used by the program. For this reason it helps if the machine sorts the table alphabetically before printing. On the other hand, if the assembler only prints out the symbol names and its internal representation of the addresses (usually filled in later by the assembler), the printout is useless for most purposes.

If you are going to use macros in your program, it is useful to have an assembler that lets you specify whether or not it should expand the macro before it is printed. When a macro is expanded for print, the macro name is expanded for print, the macro name is printed followed by the code it generates with all of the substitutions shown. On the printout, all of the instructions of the expanded macro are generally preceded by a + symbol. Without a macro expansion on the printout, you must constantly refer back and forth between a listing of your macro

library and the section of code where the macro was called. This can be quite time consuming and prone to error as you expand the macro by hand for debugging purposes. But once all of your macros have been debugged and you are familiar with them, you rarely need to see them expanded on your printouts.

Since most assemblers allow you to use expressions in data statements, you should be able to get a printout of the calculated data. With such a listing, you can verify that the assembler generated the expected data. Again, once you are familiar with the operation of your assembler and your data has been debugged you rarely need to see this part of the printout.

Beware of an assembler that won't tell you where it has put your code or data. Your assembler should have in its printout absolute addresses for every instruction, data statement, and hardware or RAM register that has been used. If your assembler does not provide this information, you will find your program extremely difficult to debug.

The output of most assemblers is an intermediate file that contains all of the information needed about your program. This file is usually one form of a *hex file*. Hex files store the information about the program in a hexadecimal format that can be easily transmitted or loaded into the computer. (Binary data is more difficult to transfer from one machine to another.) You will use a program called a *loader* to translate the hex file into a binary file and place the data in the proper place in the computer.

One potentially useful option on most loaders is the ability to relocate the loading address of a program. For example, if you write a program to be placed on a cartridge, it needs to run from a different place in memory than if it is to be stored in RAM. The ability to relocate a program allows you to test it in one location although it is intended to run at another.

The last piece of an assembly language development system is a monitor. This is a program that allows you to examine the computer's memory and change or move the contents. It also must allow you to load and save areas of memory from the disk drive. A good monitor has a small disassembler that allows you to view memory as assembly language commands.

A word of caution: it is not a good idea to get a monitor in a cartridge. A monitor on a cartridge resides in a permanently fixed place in memory. If your program needs to use this area, you can't use the monitor. In fact, if the monitor must reside in only one predefined place in the computer, it can be useless. Either the monitor should be relocatable, or you should be given two or more different versions of the monitor. If you have a version of the monitor that resides in high RAM and another version that stays in low RAM, usually you will be able to use one of them.

### Chapter 3 Underlying Concepts

At this point, some of the essentials that you need to know in order to understand the rest of this book will be presented. The terms and names that will be used will be defined. The hardware of the Commodore 64, and in particular, a programming model of the 6510 microprocessor will be discussed. Also, the hexadecimal numbering system (base 16), which is used throughout this book, will be described. This numbering system makes the most sense when dealing with computers. Since an understanding of the hexadecimal numbering system and its relationship to bits and bytes will make the hardware descriptions easier to understand, it will be presented first.

### **BITS AND BYTES**

A *bit* is the smallest meaningful piece of information that can be stored. It can have only two values, 1 or 0. Other terms for these values are shown below:

1	0
ON	OFF
SET	CLEAR
HIGH	LOW

All of the signals inside of the computer can only be in one of these two possible states. So how does the computer perform so many functions if it only has two states to work with?

By grouping a collection of bits together, the group of bits together can have a value that is equal to 2 raised to the power of the number of bits in the group. If we grouped 4 bits together, the group could have 16 possible values according to the equation 2^N where N is the number of bits in the group:

A grouping of 4 bits is called a nibble. Each of the

four bits is given a value depending on its position in the group. Spreading the bits out horizontally, the bit on the right is called the *least significant bit* (*LSB*). The bit on the left is called the *most significant bit* (*MSB*). The location of each bit in the byte is given a value of 2^N, where N is the number of bits from the LSB that the location in question is. For instance the LSB is located on itself so its distance (N) would be 0. Therefore, the LSB can have a value of 0 or 1 depending on the state of its bit. The next bit on the left would have a value of 2^1.

The group of four bits could have sixteen values, 0 through 15, as you have seen. As discussed earlier, the value of the bit depends on its location in the group and its state. To compute the value of the group of bits, you simply add together the value of each location in the group whose corresponding bit is ON. By summing the total of all of the positions in a group, the maximum value of a group can be determined. In the case of a nibble, the maximum value would be 15.

If 8 bits were grouped together, the equation would be:

So a group of 8 bits can have 256 different values. This grouping is referred to as a *byte*. Since 0 is the first of the possible values of a byte, the range of values is from 0 to 255. Inside the Commodore 64, all of the data is represented and transferred as bytes. This is what is meant when the C-64 is referred to as an 8 bit machine. A byte is the standard unit of storage in the Commodore 64.

It was mentioned earlier that hexadecimal would be the standard notation to be used in this book. This is because one hexadecimal (hex) digit can represent 16 values or one nibble if it is representing a group of 4 bits. Thus it requires 2 hex digits to represent any 8 bit value or any byte. The correlation between the 4 bits of a nibble, its decimal value, and its hex value is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. The Relationship Between the Binary, Hex, and Decimal Number Systems.

2*	2*	21	2•	DEC	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	2	2
0	0	1	1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5
0	1	0	0	4	4
0	1	0	1	5	5
0	1	1	0	6	6
	1	1	1	7	7
0	0	0	0	8	8
1	0	0	1	9	9
1	0	1	0	10	A
1 1	0	1	1	10 11 12 13	A B C
	1	0	0	12	C
- 1	1	0	1	13	D
1	1	1	0	14	E
1	1	1	1	15	F

You may notice that until the tenth value, (the number 9) the same numbers are used in both hex and decimal numbering systems. In hex however, the next 6 numbers are represented by the first 6 letters in the alphabet.

From this point forward, all hex numbers will be preceded by a dollar sign (\$) to differentiate a hex number from a decimal number. This is the standard notation used by virtually all assemblers that assemble code for the 6500 series of microprocessors. If there is no \$ preceding a number, it is assumed to be a decimal number, unless it contains any of the letters A-F, in which case you can assume that a mistake has been made.

### THE HARDWARE

Like all computers, the Commodore 64 is made of a number of complex integrated circuit chips. You can conceptualize the internal workings of the computer as being broken down into 5 different sections: Central processing unit Memory Video generation Sound Input and Output

In the Commodore 64, the central processing unit (*CPU*) is a 6510 microprocessor chip. It executes the same instruction set as a 6502 microprocessor as used in Apple and ATARI computers. It runs with a clock frequency of 1.0225 MHz. For all practical purposes, this can be considered to be a 1 MHz clock. The 6510 has an addressing range of 65536 bytes (64K).

There are two different types of memory in the Commodore 64. It has 64K of dynamic RAM, which can be banked into the address space of the other chips as necessary. There is also 20K of ROM in the system. In this ROM are the BASIC programming language and the operating system of the Commodore 64. The operating system is responsible for reading the keyboard, updating the real-time clock, and transferring data in and out of the system, among other things. Since the CPU can only address 64K of memory, all of the RAM cannot be accessed simultaneously with all of the ROM. To overcome this problem, the technique of bank switching is used. For instance, if you are not using BASIC, there is no need for the BASIC ROM to be accessible. In this case, it can be replaced with RAM. The CPU cannot tell the difference, so it can be "tricked" into addressing more then 64K of memory.

Video generation is a task that is taken care of by a 6567 *Video Interface chip (VIC II)*. All of the various graphic modes of the Commodore 64 are generated by this chip. In the process of generating the video signal, the VIC-II chip refreshes the dynamic ram chips used in the system. The VIC-II chip also generates the system clock from the 8.18 MHz dot clock.

Sound is generated by a 6591 Sound Interface Device chip (SID). This chip can generate 3 independent voices each in a frequency range of 0 to 4 kHz. This corresponds to a range of about 9 octaves. Each voice has an independent volume envelope and a choice of waveforms. The SID chip can also provide

a number of filtering options for use with its own signals or an externally supplied signal.

Input and output functions are handles primarily by a pair of 6526 *Complex Interface Adapter* chips. Serial communication functions as well as the parallel port are maintained by these chips. They also handle input from the joysticks and the real time clock. These chips each provide a pair of independent 16-bit timers.

If you understand how these four devices work, you can make the computer do anything it is capable of. Your program will be primarily concerned with the VIC-II chip and the SID chip. The CPU is the chip that the program is written for, and it is directed to modify the registers in the other chips at the appropriate time for the intended function. Writing almost any type of program eventually comes down to controlling just a few chips. Once you control the major chips the rest of the program should be easy.

### **6510 ARCHITECTURE**

In order to program in assembly language, you must understand the internal functions of the microprocessor. Figure 3-1 is a block diagram of the 6510. The value of the *program counter* is output on the *address* lines of the microprocessor whenever a data access is to be performed on the systems memory. In the Commodore 64, all of the hardware registers appear to be memory locations to the microprocessor, so accesses to hardware registers and memory appear identical.

The *accumulator* is the most important register in the computer. Almost all of the data that passes through the system goes through the accumulator. Every arithmetic function, other than incrementing and decrementing, is performed in the accumulator. Data can be read into the accumulator from memory, modified, and stored back into memory.

The X and Y registers are very similar. They move data in a manner similar to the accumulator. They can also be used as an index to an array of data. It should be noted that while these two registers are similar, their functions are not identical. Some instructions require the use of the X register while others use the Y register.

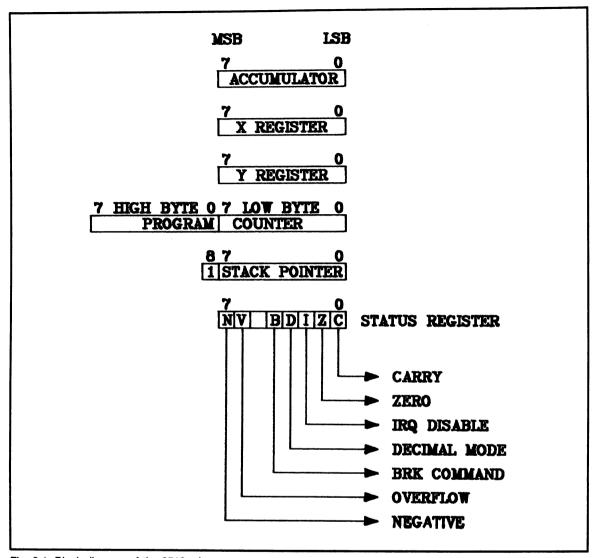


Fig. 3-1. Block diagram of the 6510 microprocessor.

Each of the bits in the *status* register correspond to one of the conditions in the microprocessor. Some of these bits can be changed under software control.

In the Commodore 64, the stack (a temporary data storage area between \$0100 to \$01FF) is controlled by the *stack pointer*. This register contains the address of the next empty space on the stack.

At the start of a program the stack pointer is usually initialized to \$FF, which corresponds to the top of the stack. The microprocessor defines the stack to start at \$0100. The stack pointer is used as an index from the bottom of the stack.

With these concepts in mind, it is time to look at the language.

### Chapter 4 The 6510 Assembly Language

In Appendix A are a series of charts that describe all of the instructions available in the 6510 as well as their addressing mode options. You may wish to refer to these charts as you are reading the following sections on instruction types and addressing modes. As you begin to program in assembly language, you will find yourself constantly referring to these charts.

All of the instruction lines used in assembly language take the following format:

### LABEL OPCODE OPERAND ; comment

The *opcode* is the instruction that you want executed. The *operand* is the data, label, or memory address that will be operated on.

Comments are particularly useful in documenting your program and should be used often. A properly documented program is much easier to read and understand. A comment can either follow an instruction or be on a line by itself. A comment must be preceded by a semicolon.

Labels prevent assembly language from becoming unmanageable. A label must start in column 1 of the program line. A label can be assigned a value or can take on the value of the program counter during assembly. When used as the operand in a branch instruction, the assembler determines the length of a branch, which is much easier than calculating the branch distance by hand. Also, if a change is made in the program, the assembler can compensate for any changes in the branch. If the calculations are done by hand, they have to be redone every time there is a change.

### **INSTRUCTION TYPES**

There are 4 classes of instructions in the 6510. These are:

- · Data movement
- Arithmetic
- Testing
- Flow of control

Data movement instructions are instructions that cause a value to be loaded from memory, stored into memory, or transferred from one register to another. There are a number of options as to how the address of the byte to be loaded will be determined. In the load accumulator instruction, LDA, there are eight different addressing modes that can be used to determine which byte to load. The different addressing modes are explained in the following section.

Arithmetic instructions are used to modify data in some way. This class of instruction includes logical operations, such as the AND and ORA instructions. There are instructions that allow a byte to be rotated as well as addition and subtraction commands. As with the data movement instructions, most of the available addressing modes can be used by the arithmetic instructions.

Testing instructions allow a nondestructive test of data in the microprocessor. For instance, when a CMP instruction is used to check a value in the ACCUMULATOR, the data in the ACCUMULATOR will not be changed in any way. The bits in the STATUS register will be changed in the same way as if the data to be compared was subtracted from the ACCUMULATOR. These instructions are generally used to modify the STATUS register prior to executing a branch instruction.

Flow of control instructions are the branching and jump instructions. These are used to change the order in which different sections of code are executed. The branch instructions are all conditional branching instructions. That is, each instruction checks one of the bits in the status register and, depending on its value, will either branch to the instruction pointed to in the operand or execute the next instruction in line.

Jump and jump to subroutine instructions also fall into the flow of control category. These are known as *absolute commands* because they do not check any conditions before performing a jump.

### **ADDRESSING MODES**

In the 6510 microprocessor, there are 11 types of addressing modes. They are:

Immediate (Indirect,X)
Zero page (Indirect),Y
Zero page,X Implied
Absolute Relative
Absolute,X Indirect
Absolute.Y

Many of the addressing modes can be used by the LDA, or load accumulator, instruction. This instruction causes a byte to be loaded into the accumulator.

### **Immediate Mode Addressing**

In the immediate mode, the data that follows the #character will be loaded into the accumulator. Instead of entering data to be loaded, you could enter a label that has previously been equated to a value. For example, if you had defined the label BLACK to equal 0, the following statements would be identical:

LDA #\$00 LDA #BLACK

In either case, a 0 is loaded into the accumulator. In all of the other modes, data is loaded from a memory location as indicated by the operand.

### **Zero Page Addressing**

The zero page of memory, the memory locations in the range \$00 to \$FF, has a special meaning to the 6510. A location in this range can be accessed faster than anywhere else in memory. This results from the fact that the upper byte of the address will always be \$00, so it need not be read from the operand during program execution. This also means that a program will be shorter because the upper byte of the address is not part of the code. Exclusive use of zero page memory can cut the program size and execution time by a third.

Zero page addressing modes take a one byte value as an operand to select the memory location. For example, if you want to load the contents of memory location \$23 into the accumulator, you could enter the following:

LDA \$23

### Zero Page Indexed Addressing

Zero page indexed addressing uses the contents of the X register to determine the memory address to be accessed. Using the load accumulator instruction as an example, the memory address to be loaded is generated in the following way:

- A memory address is specified in the instruction.
- The value of the X register is added to this address.
- 3. The data from this generated address is loaded into the accumulator.

Zero page indexed addressing can only be used with the X register. Since the X register can contain an 8 bit value, an offset of up to \$FF from the address specified in the instruction can be generated. Indexed addressing is used extensively when you are looking up a value in a table of data. A value corresponding to the distance into the lookup table would be loaded into the X register, then the indexed load instruction would be issued.

### Absolute Addressing

Absolute addressing uses a two byte value in the operand to generate a 16 bit memory address. Due to this, the 6510 can address any byte in the range of \$0000 to \$FFFF. Normally, the assembler will select the most efficient version of this instruction. If it is possible to use zero page addressing instead of absolute addressing, the assembler will generate this form of the instruction.

### **Absolute Indexed Addressing**

Absolute Indexed addressing works in the same way as zero page indexed addressing except that a two byte address is specified in the operand. Also, the Y register can be used as the index register in absolute indexed addressing. Using a load accumulator instruction, the following steps are taken to load a byte:

 A memory address is specified in the instruction.

- The value of the index register is added to this address.
- The data from this generated address is loaded into the accumulator.

### **Indirect Addressing with Indexes**

So far, all of the addressing modes have assumed that you knew where the data you were interested in was ahead of time. Since this is not always the case, there needs to be a way for the computer to determine an address during program execution.

Indirect addressing means that you are not telling the microprocessor where the data that you want to use is, but rather you are telling the microprocessor where it can find the address of the data that you want. The indirect address will always be stored in zero page memory in two consecutive memory locations. The lower order byte of the address is stored in the first memory location, and the high order byte of the address is stored in the next location. This gives a 16 bit address, so that the data can be anywhere in the microprocessor's normal address space.

When you give an indirect addressing command, the operand will be the address in zero page that contains the first byte of the address of the pair of memory locations where the appropriate address is stored. It is important to reserve enough space in zero page RAM to hold all of the indirect addresses that you may be generating.

At this point, indirect addressing should seem pretty easy to use, but there is a catch. The 6510 does not have true indirect addressing abilities for data movement or arithmetic instructions. Instead there are two subclasses of indirect addressing available. These are:

- Indexed Indirect X
- Indirect Indexed Y

We will look at the second one first because it is the most often used. As is implied by the name indirect indexed Y, this command is a combination of indirect addressing and indexed addressing. As

was mentioned earlier, the command will have the address of where the address may be found. After the microprocessor generates an address from the two zero page memory locations, the contents of the Y register is added to the address to form the final address. The data at this final address can then be accessed. If the value of the Y register is 0, the command will act like a true indirect addressing command. You must be sure that the Y register is set to the desired value before executing this command, or you will never be sure of where the data is coming from (or going to).

In indexed indirect X addressing, the value of the X register is added to the zero page address of where the indirect address can be found. This new zero page address is then used to generate the final address of where the data can be located. If the X register is set to zero, this command will act like a normal indirect addressing command. The normal use for this command is to use the X register as an index into a table of addresses located in zero page RAM.

### **Implied Addressing**

Instructions that use implied addressing are only one byte long. Instead of having to give an address in the instruction, the microprocessor decides on which one of its internal registers to use based on the instruction. For instance, the TAX instruction will transfer the contents of the accumulator

to the X register. This is known to the microprocessor without the need for any other addresses. Because the microprocessor doesn't need to calculate or load an address when using implied addressing, these instructions execute faster than any other type of instruction.

### **Relative Addressing**

All of the branching instructions in the 6510 use the relative addressing mode. In this mode, instead of specifying an address for the destination of the branch, an offset from the current instruction to the destination of the branch it specifies in the operand. The offset is a one byte value. This gives a branch instruction the ability to branch over a range of +127 bytes to -127 bytes. Normally, you will use a label as the destination of the branch when writing your program, and the assembler will calculate the offset.

### **Indirect Addressing**

There is only one instruction that uses indirect addressing in the 6510; it is an indirect jump. An indirect jump uses the principles of indirect addressing that were discussed earlier. The main difference between the indirect jump and the other indirect instructions is that a 2 byte value (16 bit) can be given as the address where the indirect data can be found. When using an indirect jump, the X and Y registers play no part in the address generation procedure.

### Chapter 5 Organizing Your Program

Now that you have some understanding of what an assembler does and of the 6510 assembly language, you can begin to think about how to organize your program. All programs can be broken down as follows:

- · Macro library
- System definitions
- RAM definitions
- · Data definitions
- Main program
- Subroutines

Although it may not be obvious at this point, this is a very logical outline. The macro library must be assembled first. Quite often there will be macros that define data areas. A macro must be defined prior to its first use. There is no penalty in terms of storage space for a macro that is not used. The source code for a complete macro library is given in the file MACLIB, Listing C-1 in Appendix C. All of the macros in the file are described in detail in Appendix B. As they are given in the file, the

macros will work with the Commodore Macro Assembler program. If you are using another assembler, you may have to modify them slightly before they can be used.

Once the macros are in the system, the machine's hardware registers should be defined. This is the starting point when you try to learn how a new computer works, as it forces you to become familiar with the hardware. A full set of system definitions can be found in the file SYSDEF, Listing C-2 in Appendix C. The names that are assigned to the various hardware registers by this file are used throughout the book, so it would be a good idea to refer to the listing at some point. Most of the registers will be described in detail in a later chapter.

The RAM that is to be used as variables for the program needs to be defined next. You will usually find that programming is easier if you define your variables before you start to write your program. These definitions do not have to be completed during the first sitting. As you progress in your program, you will find that you have not defined all of the RAM that you would like to use. Additions to

the RAM definitions tend to continue until the program is shipped or scrapped, whichever comes first.

After all the hardware registers and RAM that you are planning to use have been defined, you are ready to start entering data. Where you put the data is a matter of available space and personal preference. If you are going to put data immediately preceding the code, it would be a wise move to put a jump to the first instruction of your program before you define your first byte of data. In this way, you will always know what the starting address of your program is, no matter how the size of the data section may change. The data section will contain all the data that is not code.

This may seem like quite a few preliminaries to the actual program, but all of the steps do need to be taken. The actual source code that you will be creating will be making constant references to all of the names and definitions that have been defined previously.

When you are starting any program, especially one in assembly language, it is important to break the program into a number of smaller routines. Quite often, the small routines can be individually tested and later merged to form a complete program. Also, small segments can be saved for use later in other similar programs so that you won't have to start from scratch every time. Unless you write perfect programs every time, small program segments will be much easier to debug. If you write an entire program and then try to make it run, it can become quite difficult to determine where in the program the problem is. On the other hand, if you had tested all the small program segments before merging them into a complete program, the only problems that you might encounter should be in the interconnections between the program segments. Since you already know that all of the pieces of the program work, you should not have any difficulty finding the bugs.

As you are writing your program, do not be alarmed if you realize that you have not defined something you need to use. Simply write what you have forgotten on paper and use it in the code as if it had been defined. Then, when you feel like taking a break from the creative process, go back and insert your addition into the proper definition file. Until you try to assemble your program, the computer does not know or care what has or has not been defined.

You may have been wondering why the subroutines should be placed at the end of your program. Unlike the macro library, any subroutine in your program will use a certain amount of memory, whether it is used or not. Because of this, any subroutine that is not used should be deleted so as not to waste memory space or the time that it takes the assembler to assemble the subroutine.

By following this general outline, you will have a manageable and modular way with which to approach the design of your program. Most assemblers have a command that allows you to chain together different parts of your program. If your assembler has the ability, you may find it desirable to write all of the different modules of your program as separate files, and then let the assembler link them together as it assembles the program. This has some advantages over creating one massive file. For instance, if you need to add a definition to your RAM definitions, you only need to load the file with your other definitions. If your disk drive is particularly slow (as all Commodore 64 drives are), you will find a partitioning of your program quite a time saver. As your program progresses, the definitions and data areas will rarely need modifying. Keeping all of the parts of the program separate allows you to edit or print the part of the program that you are currently working on without having to deal with those parts of the program that have been tested and debugged.

### Chapter 6 Working with Interrupts

In the Commodore 64 interrupts serve as a major source of timing and program control. The interrupts are normally used to maintain the real time clocks and the type ahead keyboard buffer. Interrupts can also be used to signal sprite collisions and inform the program when a specific scan line has been reached.

To best understand what an interrupt is, consider a normal program. The microprocessor reads its instructions one at a time and executes them in order. Whatever it is told to do first, is done first. If there is a certain condition that makes it necessary to perform a certain operation immediately, this condition must be repeatedly checked throughout the program to ensure it is taken care of promptly. For example, a collision between a bullet and a player sprite should immediately initiate an explosion sequence. In a normal program, you have to monitor the collision status register constantly and take appropriate action.

The alternative is to let the hardware check for the collision. When a collision occurs, the VIC II chip can send an interrupt request to the microprocessor. If interrupts are enabled, the processor will execute an indirect jump through location \$FFFE when it finishes executing its current instruction. Location \$FFFE usually points to a point in ROM that has an indirect jump instruction for a point in RAM. In the Commodore 64, the RAM location that ultimately will direct the jump is \$0314. If the address of your routine to initiate the explosion sequence is placed in locations \$0314 and \$0315, this sequence will only be called on when a collision is detected.

Using an interrupt for this purpose relieves the main program of scanning the collision register constantly. Because of this, less of a burden is placed on the microprocessor during the main program.

Interrupts should be used for the part of your program that needs the highest priority in terms of microprocessor time. For instance, if you want to change the background color at a certain point on the screen, you need to use an interrupt. The VIC II chip can generate an interrupt on any scan line that you specify. This type of interrupt is called a *raster* interrupt. By using raster interrupts, your in-

terrupt routine can gain access to the processor at a specific (relatively) point on the screen.

Interrupts are useful when the main program involves lengthy calculations or is going to be busy for quite some time. If you are trying to maintain animation while the main program is running, you need to use some form of interrupt to take control at least once every other screen. Otherwise, the animation will appear jerky.

Before enabling your interrupt routine and thereby disabling the Commodore 64's operating system, you should disable all other sources of interrupts in the machine. Once this is done, you can always find the cause of the interrupt easily. Most of the functions performed by Commodore's operating system either are unnecessary in a game or can be done in a different manner.

The KILL macro essentially shuts down all of the devices in the system capable of generating interrupts. Once the interrupts from these chips have been disabled, you can safely change the interrupt vectors to point at your interrupt routine.

After the KILL macro is called, there are no interrupts generated in the system. This is a good time to change the addresses stored in the interrupt vectors. The nonmaskable interrupt vector (NMINV) should be changed to point at a return from interrupt (RTI) instruction. Nonmaskable interrupts are rarely, if ever, used in a game program. The maskable interrupt vector (CINV) should be changed to point at the first instruction of your interrupt routine.

Listing C-3 in Appendix C is the source code for a program that uses a RASTER interrupt to change the background color of the screen in the middle of the screen. This is also a good time to ensure that you are using your assembler properly. If you can successfully enter and run this short program, you should have no problem getting some of the longer programs to run later. The macro library and the system definitions that were defined earlier (Listings C-1 and C-2) are inserted into the program by the .LIB directive of the assembler. An executable version of this program is shown in Listing C-4.

To run the executable form of this program

enter the following commands:

### LOAD "DEMO.O",8,1 SYS 4096

After setting up the system, the main program just loops through itself. The only way that any changes can occur is through interrupts. The first interrupt is generated at the mid point in the screen, as specified by the first RAST macro. After changing the screen color to blue, this interrupt uses the RAST command to set an interrupt to occur at the bottom of the screen. Next, the address of the second interrupt is placed in the interrupt vector. The second interrupt (INT1) works in the same manner as the first, only it points to the first interrupt when it is done. By using two interrupt service routines in this manner, different things can be done on each half of the screen.

You may have noticed that you can see the point on the screen where the colors change, and it seems to be moving. This occurs because the microprocessor must finish the instruction it is currently working on before it can process the interrupt. Since an instruction may take from two to six machine cycles to execute, and the electron beam travels about three pixels per instruction cycle, the color can change in an 18 pixel area. This assumes that the VIC II chip is consistent about when it notifies the processor about the interrupt. Any timing inconsistencies in the VIC II chip enlarges the area where the color changes.

By adding a delay in the interrupt service routine before changing the background color, you can force the color change area to be in the border where it won't show.

After running this program, you can not reset the Commodore 64. By disabling the operating system, you have disabled the keyboard scan routines, effectively making the computer deaf to outside stimuli. When you have finished watching your new program and want to reset the machine, turn it off and back on again.

**Warning:** Always be sure that you have saved your program and source code before trying to run a new program!

### Chapter 7 Technical Information

Up until now, this book has dealt with concepts and generalities when referring to the hardware in the Commodore 64. This was important to get you used to the capabilities of the hardware without bogging you down with details. This chapter will go into the details of getting the computer to generate the effects you are after. This chapter will probably be the chapter to which you will refer most often when writing a game program. All of the information that you will need in order to program the VIC II chips and the SID chip will be explained in this chapter. After you have become familiar with the hardware in the Commodore 64, you will not need the full explanation of the hardware registers. When you are up to such a level, you will find it easier to use the listing of the SYSDEF file in Appendix C as a quick reference guide to the registers.

Unless otherwise noted, all references to addresses in this chapter use hexadecimal notation. The names that have been assigned to the registers are the standard names that have been defined in the hardware definition listing, SYSDEF (Listing C-2 in Appendix C). By using this naming conven-

tion for the registers, you will begin to gain familiarity with the register names as they are used in the assembler. All of the names are made up of 6 characters or less, so no matter what type of assembler you are using, the same names will be acceptable.

Macros that supply many of the functions described below have been provided. Descriptions of all of the macros can be found in Appendix B, and Listing C-1 in Appendix C provides the source code. The macros may use a few more instructions to perform the function than would be required if you were to provide the data yourself. They do have advantages, however. Your program will be easier to understand if you use the macros, as there will be a recognizable name given to the macro as opposed to a sequence of assembly language instructions.

### **COMMODORE 64 ADDRESS SPACE**

As you know, inside the Commodore 64 is a 6510 microprocessor, which controls the machine.

It uses a 16 bit address bus allowing it to access 2.16 or 65536 bytes of memory. This is all the memory that can be accessed at one time. Fortunately, as mentioned briefly before, through a technique called bank switching, different types of memory can be switched into or out of this address space. Through the use of bank switching, the 8K BASIC ROM can be accessed instead of 8K of RAM. The Commodore 64 switches other sections of RAM with ROM, and also switches an area of RAM with some hardware registers, such as the VIC II chip.

When choosing the appropriate memory map for your program, you must decide which of the functions provided by the Commodore 64 you will be using. For instance, if you do not need BASIC. you can switch the BASIC ROM out of the memory space. Doing so will give you 8K of RAM that you would not otherwise be able to use.

Some of the memory maps available to you will allow you to switch the 4K I/O space at \$D000 with 4K of RAM. What this means is that you will no longer have access to the hardware registers at these locations. When it becomes necessary to change any of the values in one of these registers, you will need to switch the I/O space back into the RAM space. This is generally more trouble than it is worth, unless you desperately need the extra memory.

You also have the option of switching out the 8K KERNAL ROM. In most cases, you will not be using any of the KERNAL routines. If this is the case, there is no reason to keep it in memory. 8K of RAM can be switched into the space where the KERNAL ROM was.

Caution: All interrupts in the system should be shut down before the KERNAL ROM is switched out of memory. The six bytes of memory from \$FFFA to \$FFFF in the KERNAL contain the vectors for the interrupts. After the KERNAL has been switched out, new interrupt vectors need to be stored in RAM.

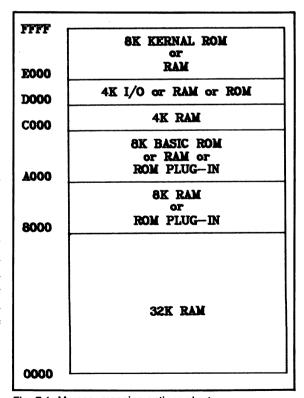
### **MEMORY CONTROL AND MAPPING**

There are five control lines that control the bank Fig. 7-1. Memory mapping options chart.

switching of the different memory areas. Three of these lines are controlled by the microprocessor using its internal I/O port.

The three internal control lines are the least significant three bits at address \$0001. This is the hardware I/O port of the 6510 processor. Data can be written to this port just as it can be written to any other memory location. Bits 0 and 1 are used to select from the four primary memory maps that are available. Bit 2 selects whether the I/O devices or the character generator ROM will be addressable by the microprocessor in the range of addresses from \$D000 to \$DFFF. Bit 2 has no effect on the system when the memory map with 64K of RAM accessible is selected. The remaining two control lines are internally pulled high when there is no cartridge plugged into the computer and can be ignored for a disk based program.

Figure 7-1 shows all of the memory mapping possibilities.



The memory maps in Figs 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, and 7-5 can be selected through software.

### **GRAPHICS MEMORY LOCATIONS**

Although the Commodore 64 has 64K of memory, the VIC chip can only reference 16K of memory at any one time. Fortunately, you can change which of the four 16K blocks of memory in

the computer the VIC chip will be able to use. When the Commodore 64 is powered up, bank 0 of memory (\$0000-\$3FFF) is selected. If you wish to change the bank of memory that the VIC chip will use, you must set the least significant two bits of \$DD00 to the value that represents the desired bank. Before doing so, you must set bits 0 and 1 of \$DD02 to 1. This will select the control bits that

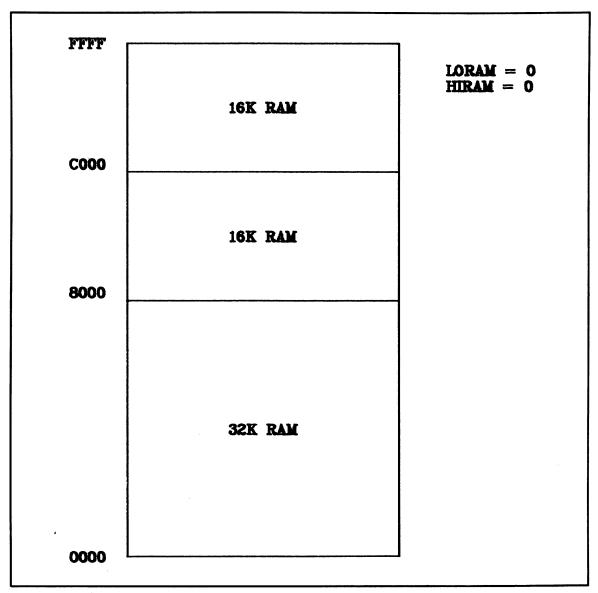


Fig. 7-2. 64K RAM memory map.

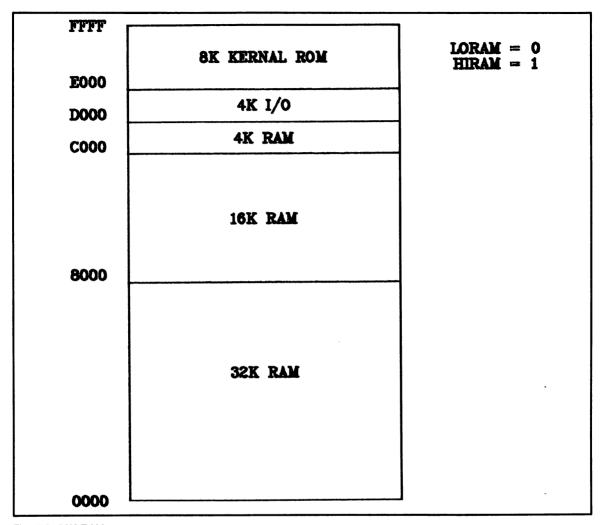


Fig. 7-3. 52K RAM memory map.

control-memory select to outputs. The BANK macro will select the proper bank for you. If you want to change the bank yourself, use the information in Table 7-1 for the appropriate values:

Table 7-1. The Values to Use When Selecting the Bank of Memory the VIC Chip Will Use.

VALUE	BANK #	MEMORY RANGE ADDRESSED
3	0	\$0000-\$3FFF
2	1	\$4000-\$7FFF
1	2	\$8000-\$BFFF
0	3	\$C000-\$FFFF
1		

### STANDARD TEXT MODE

When the Commodore 64 is first turned on, it owers up in its standard text mode. When in this mode, the screen is arranged as 40 characters by 25 lines. This gives a total of 1000 characters that can be displayed on the screen at any one time. The character to display in each position can be found in the 1000 bytes of RAM starting at \$0400. If you want, you can instruct the VIC chip to use a different area of memory to find the text to be displayed. The upper four bits of the VIDBAS register (\$D018) control where the VIC chip will

find the text. Text memory will always be found on \$0400 boundaries.

Each byte in the text memory area is used as an index into a character generator section of memory. Since a byte can have 256 values, each position on the screen can display one of 256 patterns. When the Commodore 64 is powered up, the graphics information that the text memory

references is in the character generator ROM. The VIC chip can be instructed to use a different area of memory as the character generator by changing the lower four bits of the VIDBAS register (\$D018). This section of memory will be referred to as graphics memory, as the information can be of any type of graphics, not necessarily text.

The Commodore 64 has a built-in character

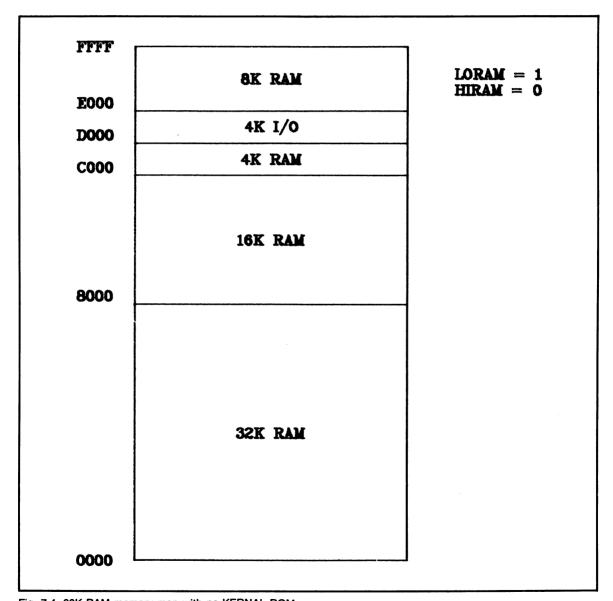


Fig. 7-4. 60K RAM memory map with no KERNAL ROM.

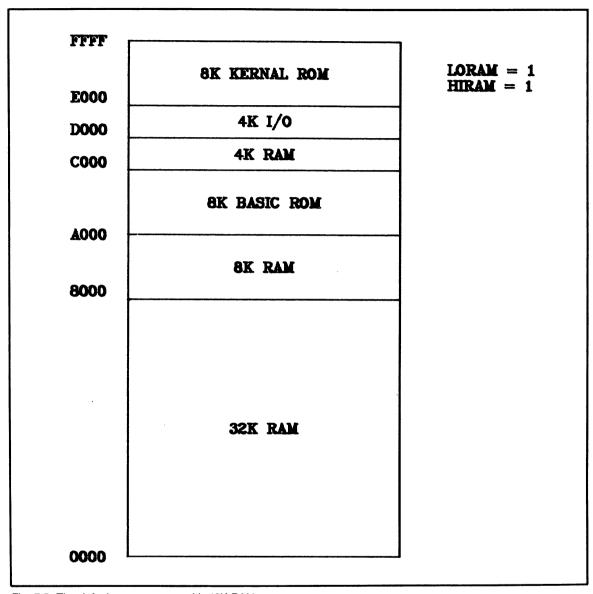


Fig. 7-5. The default memory map with 42K RAM.

generator ROM, which is physically at \$D000-\$DFFF. You may have noticed that this is the same address range where the hardware registers in the Commodore 64 are. This is possible only because the hardware registers are not available to the microprocessor at the same time as the character generate ROM is. Bit 2 of the I/O port at \$01 controls whether the ROM or hardware

registers will be available to the microprocessor. When this bit is set to a 1, the hardware registers will be available. When this bit is set to 0, the character generator ROM can be read by the microprocessor. The VIC chip does not see the character generator at this address, however. The VIC chip has been tricked into seeing the character generator from \$1000-\$1FFF. The VIC chip also

sees an image of the character generator ROM from \$9000-\$AFFF. Notice that the VIC chip can only see an image of the character generator when in banks 0 and 2 of memory. The microprocessor does not see the character generator in the same place that the VIC chip does, so there is no conflict with the microprocessor when using one of the areas in memory to store data that the VIC chip thinks is the character generator. You will normally choose either bank 1 or 3 for your graphics, so that the image of the character generator does not get in your way. If you do need to use text in your program, you can either copy data out of the character generator or create your own character set.

The TXBAS macro can be used to change the base address where the text will be located. Similarly, the GRABAS macro can be used to change the base address of graphics memory. It is important to remember that the text and graphics base addresses must be added to the bank that is currently selected in order to find the absolute address in memory where the data will be found. For example, if you had selected bank 1 of memory (\$4000-\$7FFF) and the text base address was \$0400, the text data would be found at \$4400. If you want to change the base address of the registers yourself, the values to use can be found in Table 7-2. When changing a value for the TEXT mode, only the upper bits should be changed in the VIDBAS register. Similarly, when changing a graphics base address, only the lower bits should be changed. A dash indicates a don't care condition. You must remember to add the BASE address register to the addresses to find the real address.

#### **COLOR MEMORY**

As discussed earlier, when in the text mode, the screen is arranged as 25 lines of 40 characters. Each of the characters can be one of 256 different patterns. In addition to being able to select the character to be displayed at each position on the screen, you can also select the color that you would like each character to be. The Commodore 64 provides 16 colors that can be used. There is an area in memory that is reserved to hold the color information. This section of memory is called the *color* 

Table 7-2. The Values To Use To Change the Base Address for Text or Graphics.

VIDBAS VALUE Upper Bits	TEXT BASE ADDRESS
\$0 - \$1 - \$2 - \$3 - \$4 - \$5 - \$6 - \$7 - \$8 - \$9 - \$B - \$D - \$E - \$F -	\$0000 \$0400 \$0800 \$0000 \$1000 \$1400 \$1800 \$1000 \$2000 \$2400 \$2800 \$2000 \$2000 \$3400 \$3400 \$3800 \$3600
VIDBAS VALUE Lower Bits	GRAPHICS BASE ADDRESS
\$-0 \$-2 \$-4 \$-6 \$-8 \$-A \$-C \$-E	\$0000 \$0800 \$1000 * \$1800 * \$2000 \$2800 \$3000 \$3800 ROM images will appear here.

RAM. Color RAM starts at \$D800 and continues to \$DBE7. Unlike the normal RAM used in the Commodore 64, color RAM is made up of nibbles rather than bytes. When you read a value out of color ram, only the least significant four bits are valid. You will read an eight bit value, but the data in the upper four bits is not predictable. Quite often, you must mask the upper four bits before using data from the color RAM.

Color memory does not move, and the VIC chip cannot use a different section of memory for the color information. The MVCOL macro will fill color RAM with a single color. For instance, if you wanted all of the text to be white, you would enter "MVCOL WHITE." The text memory and color RAM are treated differently by the different graphics modes. If your picture doesn't look like you expect, check to be sure that the proper graphics mode has been selected.

#### **CUSTOM CHARACTER SETS**

Although the Commodore 64 has a built in character set, you will probably find that set limiting in what it allows you to do. The text mode can be used for quite a few different types of games if you redefine the character set. You can build up figures that are larger than one character size by placing the different pieces of the figure in adjacent locations. This gives you quite a bit of flexibility in using graphics as long as you define your own character set.

Each character is defined in memory as an array of 8 by 8 bits. This is stored as eight sequential bytes. Each byte has eight bits, and each bit represents one pixel on the screen. If a bit is on, the corresponding pixel on the screen will be turned on in the character color. If the bit is off, the background color is used for that pixel. The value in the text RAM is used as a lookup into the graphics RAM to choose which set of eight bytes will represent a character. If you decide to make your own character set, you will have to define any text characters that you may need as well as your graphics figures. Once you instruct the VIC chip to get its graphics data from RAM, it will no longer be able to use the character generator ROM.

Using a machine language monitor, you can enter the data for your character set into RAM. When you are finished, you should save your new set to the disk for later use. The first 8 bytes in your character set will be displayed if you place a 0 into a text memory location (assuming that you had previously instructed the VIC chip to get its graphics information from the place in memory where your new character set was placed). Your character set must begin on a multiple of \$0800 in the current bank. The character set may not be

placed in one of the locations where the VIC chip can see the character generator ROM.

#### **MULTICOLOR MODE**

To this point, all of the graphics in the text mode have been able to use only two colors for each character position on the screen. Normally a video game will use many more than two colors. To allow more colors to be displayed in a given area on the screen, the Commodore 64 has a multicolor mode that can be selected. In this mode, the character can use the character color and the colors in BCOL0 (\$D021—the background color), BCOL1 (\$D022), or BCOL2 (\$D023). Using this mode, each pixel in a character location can be one of 4 colors. Unfortunately, you have to sacrifice 1/2 of the horizontal resolution to use this mode. This is usually a reasonable sacrifice considering how much more color can be used.

In order to turn on the multicolor mode, you must set bit 4 of the XSCRL® (\$D012) or use the MULTON macro. To turn off the multicolor mode, you must clear bit 4 of the XSCRL register or use the MULTOF macro. In the text mode, the multicolor mode is selected individually for each character position on the screen. If the color in color RAM for a given character position is less than 8, that character position will be in the standard text mode. If the color in color RAM is 8 or greater, that character position will be in the multicolor mode. This allows you to mix standard and multicolor modes on the same screen.

As stated earlier, you sacrifice 1/2 of the horizontal resolution of the normal text mode when you select the multicolor mode. This means that each character will be made up of an array of 4 by 8 pixels. It still takes 8 bytes to define a character, but instead of each bit corresponding to a pixel on the screen, each PAIR of bits represents one of 4 registers to use to find the color for the bit pair. The following chart shows the correlation between bit pairs and registers.

#### Bit Pair Register

00 BCOL0 01 BCOL1

#### Bit Pair Register

- 10 BCOL3
- 11 Lower 3 bits of COLOR RAM

#### **EXTENDED BACKGROUND COLOR MODE**

In certain applications where you do not need a very large character set (less than 65 characters), you can use more colors than the standard text mode will allow by using the extended background color mode. In this mode, you do not sacrifice any resolution to gain extra colors; you only sacrifice the number of characters available from your character set. You can control both the foreground color (using the color RAM) and the background color of each character. The two most significant bits of the character code are used to select a background color from one of four registers, BCOL0 to BCOL3. Because of this, only the first 64 characters from your character set can be used.

The extended background color mode is enabled by setting bit 6 of the YSCRL (\$D011) register. This mode can be turned off by clearing bit 6 of the YSCRL register. The following chart shows the relationship between the most significant two bits of the character code and the background color:

Bit Pair	Register
00	BCOL0
01	BCOL1
10	BCOL2
11	BCOL3

#### **BIT MAPPING**

Even though the various text modes available to you in the Commodore 64 provide many different options for displaying graphics, they still restrict you to using predefined shapes. For the majority of video game applications, you will be unable to use a text mode. The Commodore 64 has a high resolution bit mapped graphics mode that allows you to control each pixel on the screen individually. The display has a resolution of 320 pixels horizontally by 200 pixels vertically. This gives a total of 64000

pixels that can be controlled on the screen. Since each pixel is represented by a bit in graphics memory, 8000 bytes of graphics memory are required to represent the display.

There are two different types of bit mapped modes available on the Commodore 64. They are:

- Standard bitmapped mode: 320H by 200V, two colors per 8 by 8 group of pixels.
- Multicolor bitmapped mode: 160H by 200V, four colors per 8 by 8 group of pixels.

To turn on the standard bitmapped mode, you must set bit 5 of the YSCRL register. The GRAPH macro will perform this function for you. To turn off the bitmapped mode, you must clear bit 5 of the YSCRL register. You can use the TEXT macro to perform this function.

In the standard bitmapped mode, the colors for each 8 by 8 group of pixels are stored in text memory. The high 4 bits control the color of a pixel if its associated memory bit is on, while the lower 4 bits specify the color of a pixel if its bit is off. Color RAM is not used in the standard bitmapped mode. Table 7-3 shows how the bytes of graphics memory are organized with regard to the screen. This sequence is repeated for all 25 rows.

Table 7-3. The Bytes of Graphics
Memory as Organized with Regard to the Screen.

ROW 0	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	\$8 \$9 \$A \$B \$C \$D \$E \$F	\$10 \$11 \$12 \$13 \$14 \$15 \$16 \$17	\$18	\$138 \$139 \$13A \$13B \$13C \$13D \$13E \$13F
ROW 1	\$140 \$141 \$142 \$143 \$144 \$145 \$146 \$147	\$148 \$149 \$14A \$14B \$14C \$14C \$14D \$14E \$14F	\$150 \$151 \$152 \$153 \$154 \$155 \$156 \$157	\$158	\$278 \$279 \$27A \$27B \$27C \$27D \$27E \$27F

#### **Multicolor Bitmapped Mode**

To turn on the multicolor bit mapped mode, you must first turn on the bit mapped graphics mode as shown above. Then you must set bit 5 of the YSCRL register. You can turn off the multicolor mode by clearing bit 5 of the YSCRL register. The macros MULTON and MULTOF can be used to turn on and off the multicolor modes.

In the multicolor mode, four colors can be displayed in each 4 by 8 group of pixels. Each byte in graphics memory is broken down into 4 bit pairs. Each bit pair specifies where the color information will be found for each pixel. In addition to the two colors that are defined in text memory, the color RAM is used in this mode to hold one more color. The fourth color is the background color that is stored in BCOL0 (\$D021). The correspondence between the bit pairs in graphics RAM and where the color is found is shown in the following chart:

Bit Pair	Color
00	BCOL0
01	UPPER NIBBLE OF
	CHARACTER RAM
10	LOWER NIBBLE OF
	CHARACTER RAM
11	COLOR RAM

#### **SPRITES**

A *sprite* is a small moveable object block that can move independently of the background graphics. The VIC chip can display eight sprites on the screen at any one time. Sprites can be displayed on any one of the display modes, and they will look the same in all of them. You can have up to 256 different sprites defined at any one time, but only eight can be displayed at the same time. The sprite to be displayed can be changed by changing a one byte pointer, so animation can be easily performed by quickly switching through a few different sprite patterns. Sprites can be moved very smoothly by simply giving the VIC chip the X and Y coordinates of the upper left corner of the sprite.

Sprites have different display priorities. That means that the sprite with a higher priority will ap-

pear to move in front of a sprite with a lower priority. This can be used to give the illusion of three dimensional movement. The priority of a sprite to the background graphics is individually selected for each sprite. If the background is given priority, the sprite will appear to move behind the background graphics. For instance, if a tree was being displayed in the bit mapped graphics mode, and a sprite in the shape of a dog was to move past the tree, the dog would appear to be moving behind the tree.

Each sprite is a block 24 pixels horizontally by 21 pixels vertically. The pixels that are set to one use 1 of the 16 available colors. The pixels that are set to zero allow the background color to show through (are transparent). Like the other graphics modes, a sprite can be selected to be in the multicolor mode, giving it a resolution of 12 by 21 in three colors plus transparent. Wherever a sprite is transparent, whatever is behind the sprite will show through.

For those times when a larger sprite is necessary, the VIC chip has the option of doubling the horizontal size, the vertical size, or both. You will not increase the detail available in your sprite by using one of the multiply options, only the size. When a sprite is expanded, each of the pixels is twice the size of the pixels in a normal sprite.

#### **Sprite Pointers**

Once a sprite has been defined, the VIC chip needs to be told where to find the pattern. The sprite definition must be in the currently selected bank of memory for it to be displayed. Since each sprite definition takes up 64 bytes, a sprite definition will always start on a \$0040 boundary in memory.

A 16K bank of memory can hold 256 sprite definitions, so it will only require one byte to tell the VIC chip which sprite to display. The sprite pointer is a number which, when multiplied by 64, will give the starting address of the sprite definition. Sprite definitions may not be placed in a section of memory where the VIC chip sees an image of the character generator ROM.

The VIC chip will read the eight sprite pointers from the last eight bytes of the 1K of text memory,

an offset of \$03F8 from the text base address. Since only 1000 out of 1024 bytes of text memory are used to display characters on the screen, the sprite pointers will not interfere with screen graphics. For example, since the default setting of the text memory is at \$0400, the first sprite pointer will be \$07F8.

#### **Sprite Controls**

For most of the sprite control registers, each bit in the register corresponds to one of the sprites. For example, bit 0 represents sprite 0, bit 1 represents sprite 1, and so on. The rest of the sprite controls require a value (such as a vertical location), so there is one register for each sprite.

Enabling a sprite. Before a sprite can be seen, it must be enabled. The register SPREN (\$D015), has an enable bit for each sprite. If the bit is set, the sprite will be enabled. The sprite will only be seen if the X and Y positions are set to the visible portion of the screen. A sprite can be disabled by clearing the appropriate bit.

Setting the sprite color. There are eight registers that are used to hold color information, one for each sprite. Any of the 16 available colors may be selected for each sprite. Each bit that is set in the sprite definition will cause a pixel to be displayed in the sprite color. If the bit is clear, the pixel will be transparent. The sprite color registers are:

Name	Address
SPRCL0	\$D027
SPRCL1	\$D028
SPRCL2	\$D029
SPRCL3	\$D02A
SPRCL4	\$D02B
SPRCL5	\$D02C
SPRCL6	\$D02D
SPRCL7	\$D02E

Setting the multicolor mode. The multicolor mode can be individually selected for each (\$DO1C)/sprite by setting the appropriate bit in the MLTSP (\$DO1C) register. Setting a bit will enable the multicolor mode, clearing the bit will

disable the multicolor mode. When the multicolor mode is enabled, the horizontal resolution drops from 24 pixels across to 12 pixels. Each pair of bits in the sprite definition is treated as a bit pair, whose value determines which of the four colors will be selected for the pixel. Table 7-4 shows the relationship between the bit pairs and the color registers.

Table 7-4. The Relationship Between the Bit Pairs and the Color Registers in the Multicolor Mode.

Bit Pair	Description
00 01	TRANSPARENT, SCREEN COLOR SPRITE MULTICOLOR REGISTER #0 (\$D025)
10 11	SPRITE COLOR REGISTER SPRITE MULTICOLOR REGISTER #1 (\$D026)

Using the sprite multipliers. Each of the sprites can be expanded in either the X or Y direction. When a sprite is expanded, each pixel is displayed as twice the normal size in the direction of the expansion. The resolution of the sprite does not increase, only the size.

To expand a sprite in the X direction, the appropriate bit must be set in the SPRXSZ (\$D01D) register. To return the sprite to its normal size, clear and bit.

The expansion of a sprite in the Y direction is done in the same way as the X expansion. You must set the appropriate bit in the SPRYSZ (\$D017) register to expand the sprite. The sprite can be returned to its normal size by clearing its bit in the SPRYSZ register. The sprite can also be expanded in both the X and Y directions by setting its bit in both registers.

Positioning sprites. Each sprite can be positioned independently anywhere on the visible screen and off the visible screen in any direction. Since the screen is 320 pixels wide, it takes more than one byte to specify a horizontal position. Each sprite has its own X position register and Y position register, and a bit in an extra most significant bit register. These registers are shown in Table 7-5.

The location specified by the registers is the position where the upper left corner of the sprite will appear.

Table 7-5. The Position Registers for the Sprites.

Address	Name	Description
\$D000 \$D001 \$D002 \$D003 \$D004 \$D005 \$D006 \$D007 \$D008 \$D009 \$D00A \$D00B \$D00C \$D00D \$D00D \$D00E \$D00F \$D010	SPROX SPROY SPR1X SPR1Y SPR2X SPR3X SPR3X SPR4X SPR4X SPR5X SPR5X SPR6X SPR6Y SPR6X SPR6Y SPR7X SPR7Y XMSB	SPRITE 0 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 0 VERTICAL SPRITE 1 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 1 VERTICAL SPRITE 2 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 2 VERTICAL SPRITE 3 VERTICAL SPRITE 3 VERTICAL SPRITE 4 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 4 VERTICAL SPRITE 5 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 5 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 6 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 6 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 6 HORIZONTAL SPRITE 7 VERTICAL SPRITE 7 VERTICAL MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT REGISTER

The value placed in the Y position register will specify the vertical position of the sprite on the screen. This value may be up to 255. For an unexpanded sprite to be completely visible, the Y value must be between \$32 and \$E9. Any other values will place the sprite partially off the screen.

Whatever value is placed in the X position register is the least significant 8 bits of a 9 bit value. Each sprite has a ninth bit in the XMSB (\$D010) register. An unexpanded sprite will be completely visible if the 9 bit X value is greater than \$18 and less than \$140. The HINC and HDEC macros can be used to perform 9 bit increments and decrements of the X position.

Table 7-6 shows the screen coordinates for expanded and unexpanded sprites to be fully visible on the screen. Any sprite positions outside of these limits will be partially or fully off of the screen. This provides an easy way to reveal a sprite gradually.

Assigning sprite priorities. As mentioned before, each sprite has a display priority with

Table 7-6. The Screen Coordinates at which Normal and Expanded Sprites Will Be Fully Visible.

POSITION	х	Υ	X EXP	Y EXP
UPPER LEFT	\$18	\$32	\$18	\$32
UPPER RIGHT	\$140	\$32	\$128	\$32
LOWER LEFT	\$18	\$E5	\$18	\$D0
LOWER RIGHT	\$140	\$E5	\$128	\$D0

respect to the other sprites and to the background. You can create a three dimensional effect by allowing different sprites to pass in front of each other. The priority of one sprite to another is predetermined by the VIC chip. Sprite 0 has the highest priority, meaning that it will appear to be in front of all other sprites. Sprite 7 has the lowest priority of all the sprites.

Each sprite can be individually selected to either have a higher priority than the background or a lower priority. If the sprite's bit in the BPRIOR (\$D01B) register is clear, the sprite will appear to pass in front of the background. When the bit for the sprite is set in the BPRIOR register, the sprite will appear to move behind the background image and in front of the background color. Because sprites can have transparent as one of their colors, any sprite that passes behind a higher priority sprite with transparent in it will show through in the transparent areas.

#### **COLLISION DETECTION**

The VIC chip can detect collisions between sprites and also between a sprite and the background. The VIC chip will defect collisions between the nontransparent portions of sprites.

When a collision between two sprites occurs, their bits are set in the SSCOL (\$D01E) register. The data in the SSCOL register will stay valid until the byte is read. After the register is read, the data will be cleared, so it is important to store the data somewhere before analyzing it. The VIC chip will detect a collision even if the sprites are off the screen. One thing that should be noted is that the SSCOL register will only tell you which sprites are

involved in collisions, not which sprite hit which sprite. If you are multiplexing sprites, the data in the SSCOL register may be useless.

Sprite to background collisions are handled in almost the same way. The SBCOL (\$D01F) register will detect a collision between the nontransparent portion of a sprite and the background. In a multicolor screen mode, the bit pair 01 is considered transparent for collision detection. Like the SSCOL register, the data is cleared after reading it.

#### **BLANKING THE SCREEN**

The entire screen can be blanked to the border color by clearing bit 4 of the YSCRL register. The screen can be turned back on by setting bit 4 of the YSCRL register. Blanking the screen does not disrupt any data on the screen. When the screen is blanked, your program will run slightly faster because the VIC chip doesn't need to fetch any data from memory.

#### THE RASTER REGISTER

The VIC chip keeps track of which scan line the electron beam is currently on. Since there are more than 255 scan lines in one TV frame, this will be a 9 bit value. The least significant 8 bits of the current scan line can be read by reading the RASTER (\$D012) register. The ninth bit can found in bit 7 of the YSCRL register.

You can write a 9 bit value to the RASTER register and bit 7 of the YSCRL register. When the scan line reaches the value that you stored, bit 0 of the VIRQ (\$D019) register will be set. If bit 0 of the VIRQM (\$D01A) register is set, an interrupt will be sent to the microprocessor. You must remember to store a ninth bit when storing a RASTER number, or the comparison will not take place. The RAST macro will set the 9 bit raster number for you.

#### **VIDEO INTERRUPTS**

Different conditions within the VIC chip can generate interrupts. The interrupt status can be read by reading the video interrupts register, VIRQ (\$D019). The bits have the following meanings:

#### Bit Type of Interrupt

- 0 RASTER
- 1 SPRITE TO BACKGROUND COLLISION
- 2 SPRITE TO SPRITE COLLISION
- 3 LIGHT PEN
- 7 SET ON ANY ENABLED INTERRUPT

Once an interrupt bit has been set, a 1 must be written to that bit position in order to clear it. This allows you to process interrupts one at a time, without having to store the data elsewhere.

Interrupts will only be sent to the microprocessor if the corresponding bit in the *video interrupt mask* register, VIRQM (\$D01A), is set. You will still be able to read the interrupts from the VIRQ register, but if the appropriate bit in the VIRQM register is not set, no interrupts will be generated. See the section on using interrupts for more information on using interrupts properly.

#### **SCROLLING**

One of the most advanced features of the VIC chip is its ability to smoothly scroll the screen in either the X or Y direction. The VIC chip can scroll the screen using hardware, freeing the microprocessor from the task of finely scrolling the screen. When the screen needs to be scrolled, the VIC chip can be instructed to scroll the screen within a range of 8 pixels in the X direction, the Y direction, or both.

The least significant three bits of the YSCRL (\$D011) register control the amount of vertical scrolling. Since this register is also used for a number of control functions, the register should be read before it is changed. The XSCRL (\$D016) register works in the same way as the YSCRL register except that the XSCRL register controls the amount of horizontal scrolling. When changing either of these registers, the lower 3 bits should be masked to 0, and the number of pixels to be scrolled should be OR'd to the new value. The result of this procedure can then be stored back into the register.

The following is a routine that can be used to change the value of the YSCRL or XSCRL register. This example shows how to set the YSCRL register to a scroll value of 7 without disturbing the value of the upper bits of the register.

LDA YSCRL ;LOAD THE DATA
AND #\$F8 ;MASK THE LOWER 3 BITS
ORA #\$07 ;SCROLL 7 PIXELS
STA YSCRL ;STORE THE NEW VALUE

As the scrolling value goes from 0 to 7 in the YSCRL register, the screen will scroll down. As the value in the XSCRL register goes from 0 to 7, the screen will scroll to the right.

When scrolling the screen, you will usually want to expand the border area of the screen. This will give you an area to place the new graphics to be scrolled onto the screen where they will not be seen. The VIC chip has two controls that will expand the border. The first of these is a 38 column mode. This mode can be selected by clearing bit 3 of the XSCRL register. The VIC chip can be returned to the 40 column mode by setting bit 3 of the XSCRL register. In the 38 column mode, one column on the right side of the screen and one column from the left side of the screen are covered by the border color. This will give you a buffer area where changes to the screen will not be seen.

The other border expansion option is useful for vertical scrolling. By clearing bit 3 of the YSCRL register, when the vertical scroll is set to 3, half of the top row and half of the bottom row will be covered by the border. The VIC chip can be returned to the normal 25 row mode by setting bit 3 of the YSCRL register. When the vertical scroll is set to 0, the top line will be entirely covered by the border. When the vertical scroll is set to 7, the bottom line of the screen will be entirely covered by the border.

Once you have reached a maximum scroll value in the X or Y direction, you will have to shift each character on the screen in the direction of the scroll in order to continue scrolling. After moving all of the characters on the screen, you can reset the fine

scrolling registers to their minimum value and continue to use the hardware registers to scroll the screen.

There are a number of things that must be taken into account when writing a scrolling program. In order for the screen to appear to be in continuous smooth motion, the routine that will shift each character must be extremely fast. Also, if you are using a number of different colors in color RAM, each character in color RAM must be moved in the direction of the scroll at the same time as the characters in screen memory. If you do not need to scroll the entire screen, your program can be much shorter and will run faster. If your program does not run fast enough, you will see breaks in your graphics where the characters that have been scrolled are adjacent to characters that have not yet been scrolled.

If possible, your routine should be fast enough to reposition the entire screen in one screen update time (1/60 of a second). You can get by with a slower routine if you scroll your screen memory into a different area of memory than the one that is currently being displayed. This must be completed before the fine scrolling register reaches its limit, so when the entire screen needs to be repositioned, it will be ready. Instead of repositioning the entire screen at that point, which would have to be done within 1/60 of a second, all you need to do is to use the TXBAS or GRABAS macro to instruct the VIC chip to get the data from the area that has already been repositioned. The macro that you will use depends on the graphics mode that the screen is in.

#### **JOYSTICKS**

At some point, you will want to allow the player to have control over his character in the game. The most common form of input to a video game is a joystick. The Commodore 64 has two input ports that can be used for joysticks. By setting both DDRA (\$DC02) and DDRB (\$DC03) to \$00, the two ports will be configured as inputs. Once the ports have been configured, the data from the joysticks can be read from JOY1 (\$DC00) or JOY2 (\$DC01). Bit 4 of a joystick port represents the fire button on that joystick. If that bit is clear, the fire button

is depressed. The lower five bits of a joystick port represent the direction of the joystick as shown below:

Bit	Direction	
0	UP	
1	DOWN	
2	LEFT	
3	RIGHT	
4	FIRE BUTTON	

When a contact on the joystick is pressed, its corresponding bit in the joystick register is clear. When two out of the lower four bits are clear, the joystick is on an angle. If you find it more conve-

nient or manageable to have a bit set representing a closed switch, the NOT macro can be used to invert the data. Before using the joystick data as any type of an index into a table of data, you must mask the unused bits in the register. You will normally want to mask the entire upper nibble and treat the fire button separately. The following routine will invert the joystick data from port 0 and mask the unused bits as well as the fire bit. The result will be a four bit value that represents the joystick direction.

LDA JOY1	;READ THE JOYSTICK PORT
NOT	COMPLEMENT THE
	; ACCUMULATOR
AND #\$0F	;MASK THE UPPER BITS TO 0

# Chapter 8 Sound Effects

One of the most advanced features of the Commodore 64 is its ability to generate sounds. Built into the Commodore 64 is a highly advanced sound generator, the sound interface device or SID chip. This chip has the capability of generating three independent tones over a range of more than six octaves. It has controls in each channel to control the attack, decay, and release times, and a sustain level for the volume of each channel. In fact, most of the features found in a musical synthesizer can be found in the SID chip.

Figures 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, and 8-4 show some of the different waveforms that the SID chip can generate. Figure 8-1 shows a triangular waveform, which will produce the cleanest tone, as it is a fairly close approximation of a pure sine wave. Figure 8-2 shows a sawtooth waveform. You will notice that it has sharper edges to it than the triangular waveform. Sharp edges on a waveform tend to generate various harmonics of the tone, so in general, the sharper the edges in a waveform, the more harmonics will be generated. The differences in the harmonic content can be heard as a difference in harshness of the tone.

A triangular waveform will produce a very smooth, soft tone, while the square waveform, as shown in Fig. 8-3, produces a very sharp biting tone. When you select the square waveform in the SID chip, you have extra control over the tone of the sound. You can program in a pulsewidth for the wave, which varies the symmetry of the square wave. Depending on the settings that you use, the waveform will be more rectangular than square, as shown in Fig. 8-4.

The SID chip can also generate a noise waveform. This is a random signal that changes at the oscillator frequency. Many games will use this waveform to generate explosions, wind storms, or any type of sound that is not a specific tone. In addition, if channel 3 is set to generate noise, the amplitude of the waveform can be read by the microprocessor at any time. Because this is a constantly changing value, the number read will be a random number.

#### **FILTERING**

After you have created a sound, you can change

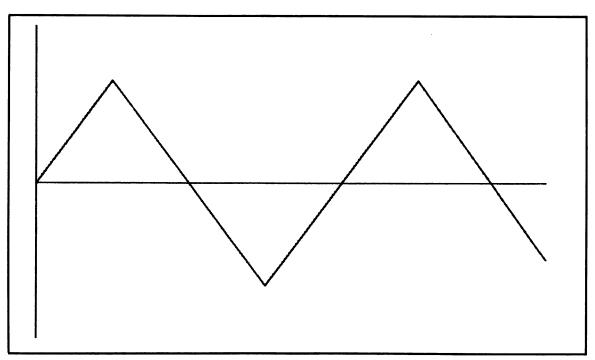


Fig. 8-1. Triangular waveform.

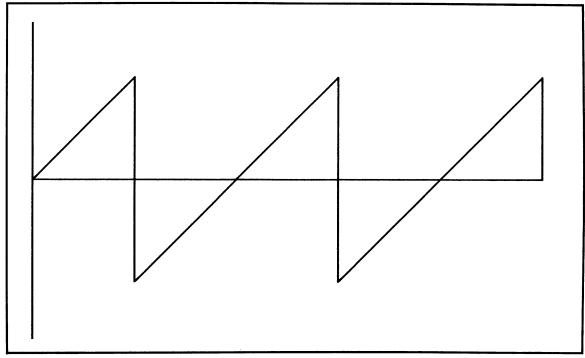


Fig. 8-2. Sawtooth waveform.

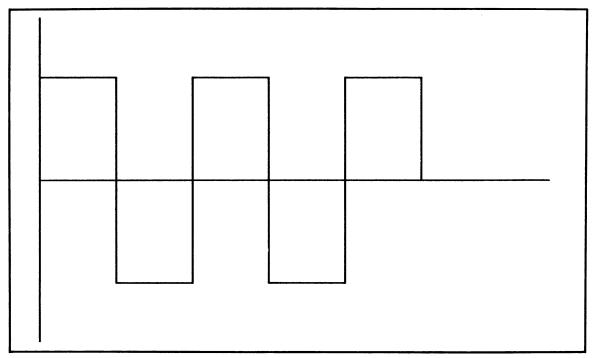


Fig. 8-3. Square waveform.

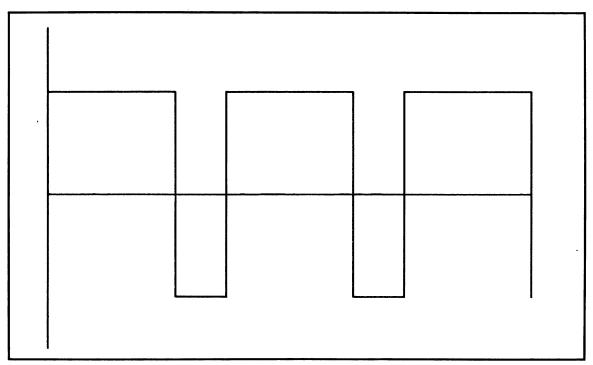


Fig. 8-4. Rectangular waveform.

it drastically by having the sound pass through one or more types of filters. An audio filter changes the sound by cutting down the volume of certain frequencies. Different types of filters will modify a sound in different ways. Each channel can be individually selected as to whether or not it will be passed through the filter.

The ability to route the audio outputs through one or more filters is a very powerful feature of the Commodore 64. Unlike most computers, which allow you to generate only simple tones, the filtering modes of the SID chip allow you to generate complex tones by modifying the harmonic content of the tones. The filters accomplish this task through a technique known as subtractive synthesis. By using an input source that is high in harmonics, the filter can selectively eliminate specific frequencies. Depending on the filtering mode, the same initial tone can be used to create many different sounds. In addition to using the filtering modes in a static fashion (setting them and leaving them), you can control the filter settings in real time. By doing so, you will be able to create sounds such as wind storms and jet engines. These are sounds that cannot normally be generated well by a home computer.

There are three types of filters in the SID chip, a low pass filter, a band pass filter, and a high pass filter. More than one type of filter can be selected at one time. When multiple filters are selected, the effects are additive. A notch filter can be created by selecting both the low pass and high pass filters. The filters will affect the sound in the following ways.

Low pass filter. When the low pass filter is selected, all frequencies above the cutoff frequency are attenuated at the rate of 12 dB/Octave. This filtering mode will generate a full sound.

Band pass filter. The bandpass filter will attenuate all of the frequencies above and below the cutoff frequency at the rate of 6 dB/Octave. A bandpass filter produces thin sounds.

High pass filter. All of the frequencies below the cutoff frequency will be attenuated at the rate of 12 dB/Octave when the highpass filter is selected. Tinny sounds can be generated when using this mode. Figures 8-5 through 8-7 show graphics fre-

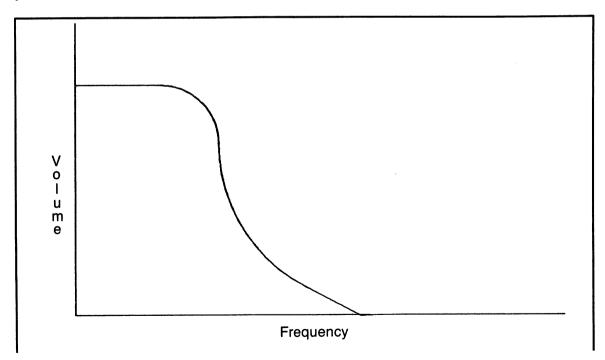
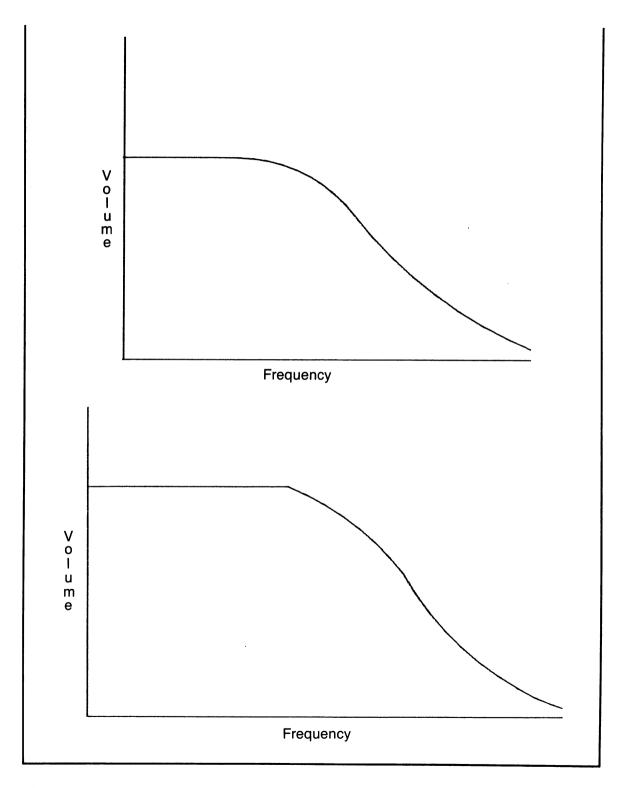


Fig. 8-5. The effects of changing the filter cutoff frequency for a lo-pass filter (continued on p. 40).



quency amplitude as the cutoff frequency of the filters are changed.

#### THE SOUND GENERATOR DEMO

Included in Appendix C is a program that shows many of the abilities of the SID chip. Listing C-5 is the source code; listing C-6 is the assembled code. This program loads three machine language files COMMON in Listing C-7, SNDDEF, in Listing C-8, and DATA in Listing C-9. By listening to this demo, you will begin to hear some of the possible sounds that can be created on the Commodore 64. As the demo is running, it will show you on the screen what effect it is currently demonstrating. Some of the longer attack and decay times will take a while to demonstrate, so please be patient. To run the demo, type in the following after checking to make sure the volume on your monitor is turned up:

#### LOAD"SOUND DEMO",8,1 SYS 4096

The sounds and effects in the program are by no

means all of the sound effects that can be created by the SID chip. Depending on how sophisticated you care to become, you will be able to get many effects that are not directly obvious. For instance, if you write a program that changes the volume of one of the channels in real time, you will have full control over generating different types of tremelo effects.

There are program segments in the demo that can be used directly or expanded to help generate almost any type of sound or tune. The routine that generates the short tune that is played to show the effects of different waveforms simply reads a list of notes and note times. If the value of a note is \$00, then the routine will quit. By changing the note values in the note table and the time values in the time table, this routine will play any type of tune.

#### THE SOUND EDITOR

In order to aid you in choosing values for the different registers, in the SID chip, a sound editing program has been included in Appendix C. Listing

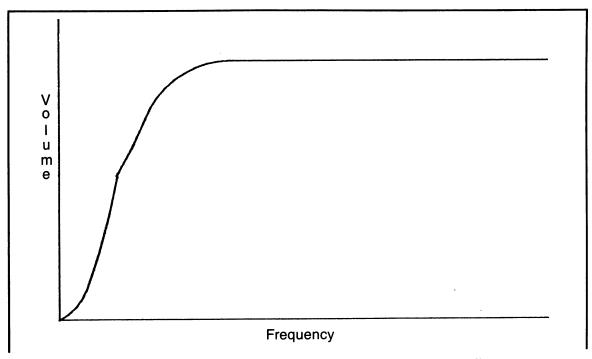
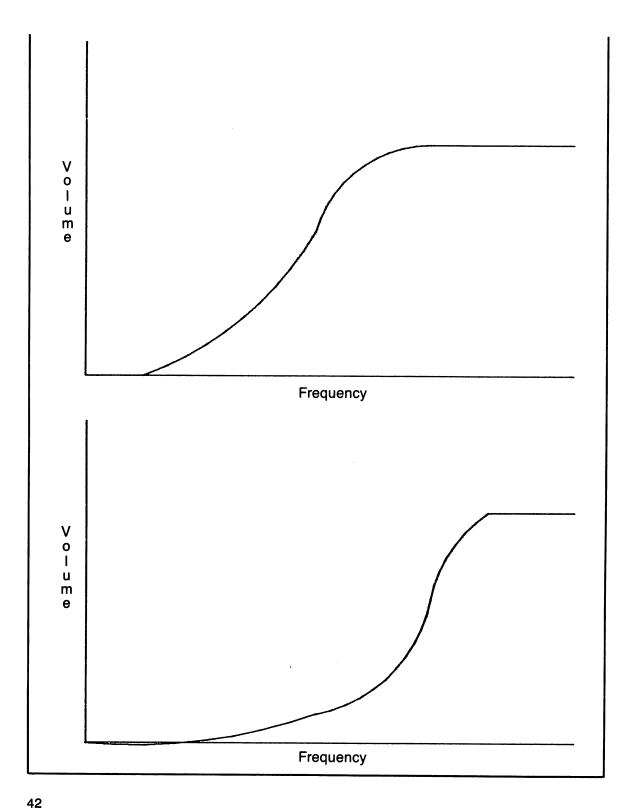


Fig. 8-6. The effects of changing the filter cutoff frequency for a hi-pass filter (continued on p. 42).



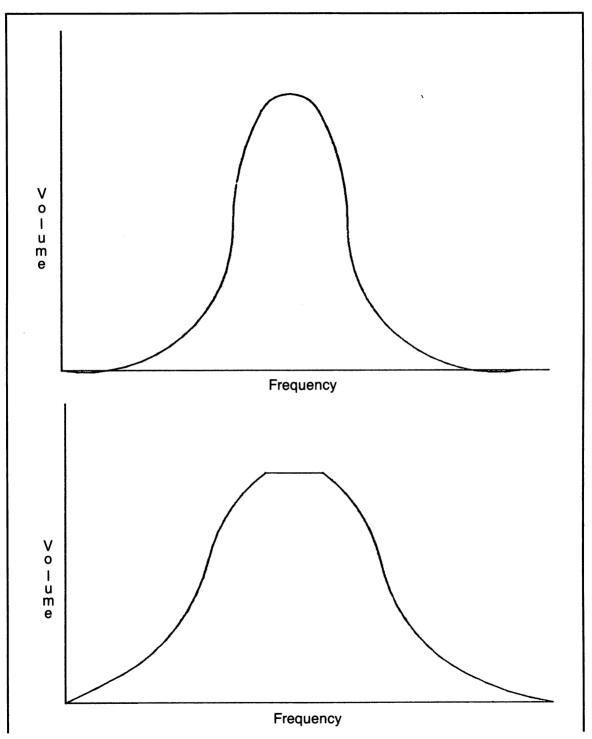
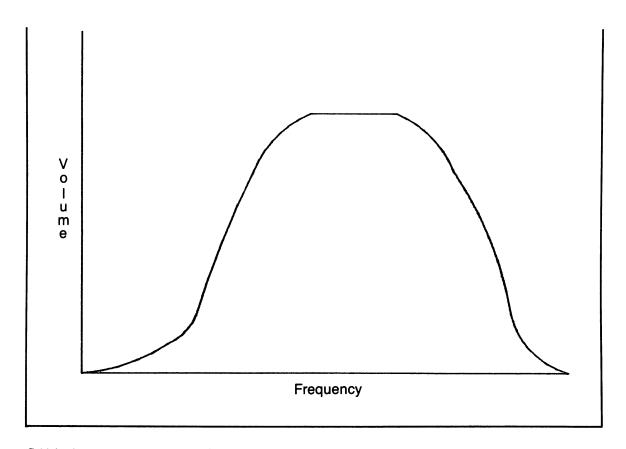


Fig. 8-7. The effects of changing the filter cutoff for a band-pass filter (continued on p. 44).



C-10 is the source coed; Listing C-11 is the assembled code. The Sound Editor shows all the SID chips' registers on the Screen using the naming conventions discussed in Chapter 3. A cursor can be moved around the screen, allowing you to change the values that will be loaded into any of the SID registers. All of the numbers are typed onto the screen in hexadecimal notation, so the data that you create can be easily entered into your assembler. After all of the data fields that you care to change have been updated, you can instruct the Sound Editor to transfer the data to the SID chip. If you have enabled one of the channels, this should produce a sound. To run the Sound Editor, type:

#### LOAD"SOUND EDIT", 8, 1 SYS 4096

The controls for the Sound Editor are shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1. The Controls for the Sound Editor Program.

CURSOR DOWN	Moves the cursor down one field
CURSOR UP	Moves the cursor up one field
CURSOR RIGHT	Moves the cursor one field to the right
CURSOR LEFT	Moves the cursor one field to the left
0-9	Allowable numbers for the data fields
A-F	Allowable letters for the data fields
FI	Transfers the data from the screen to the SID chip and the software timer.

A brief description of the registers used by the Sound Editor follows. For a more detailed description of each register, refer to the section on the SID chip. A listing of hexadecimal values for 6+ octaves

worth of notes is provided in the COMMON file, Listing C-7 in Appendix C. In the following description, wherever all three voices have identical registers, voice #1 is used as an example.

V1ATDC	The high nibble controls the attack time for this channel; the low nibble controls the decay time.
V1SURL	The high nibble controls the sustain level for the channel; the low nibble controls the release time.
V1FRLO	This is the low order 8 bits of a 16 bit value that specifies a frequency for the channel.
V1FRHI	This is the high order 8 bits of a 16 bit value that specifies a frequency for the channel.
V1PWLO	This is the low order 8 bits of a 12 bit value that specifies the pulse width of the channel when you are generating a square wave.
V1PWHI	The lower nibble of this register contains the high order 4 bits of a 12 bit value that specifies a pulse width of the channel when generating a square wave.
V1CORG	This register is the control register for the sound channel. It controls the type of waveform as well as the synchronization mode. The enable bit for the channel is in this register.

The following registers affect all three voice channels.

FLCNLO	The least significant 3 bits of this register are the low order 3 bits of an 11 bit value
	that controls the filter frequency.
FLCNHI	This register contains the high order 8 bits of an 11 bit value that determines the filter frequency.
MODVOL	The filtering mode and the maximum volume for all three voice channels is controlled
MODVOD	by this register.
RESFLT	This register contains the resonance value and the filter enables for all three channels

The last two registers used by the Sound Editor are not SID registers but RAM locations. These registers are treated as a 16 bit value that is used as a time counter. They are decremented every 1/60

of a second. When the 16 bit value has been decremented to \$0000, the release sequence is initiated for all three channels.

SNDTM1 This is the low order 8 bits of a 16 bit value that determines the time in 1/60 second intervals before the release sequence is initiated.

SNDTM1+1 This is the high order 8 bits of a 16 bit value that determines the time in 1/60 second intervals before the release sequence is initiated.

By experimenting with different values in the registers, you will very quickly get a feel for what effect different values have on the sound. Being able to specify the amount of time to play the sound can

greatly speed up the time it takes to polish a game, as the values for the sounds can be determined separately from the main program.

# Chapter 9 Creating Graphics

Up until now,this book has been primarily concerned with background information necessary for creating the program that will ultimately become a game. This is certainly an important part of learning to program a game, but by no means all of it. Because a video game is an audio-visual experience, it will be necessary to create the graphics data that will be operated on by the program.

There are a number of methods that can be used to create and enter graphics information into the computer. The method that you choose is purely a matter of personal preference. This chapter will discuss a few of the options available to you when it is time to create graphics data. Also, instructions for using the graphics utility programs in Appendix C are given in this chapter.

#### HAND CODING GRAPHICS

At some point, you will probably be entering graphics data into your machine by hand. As this can be a very time consuming process, this section will show you some techniques that may make your job a little easier.

Before you sit down to enter graphics data, you should have a good idea of what you want the final object to look like. You will need to know the graphics mode that you will be working in. Also, you must decide what colors you are going to use. For instance, if you are using multicolored sprites, each sprite can have one color of its own and can use 2 colors that are common to all the other sprites. To ensure that you will have the proper colors available to you, it would be wise to have decided how all of the characters should look before you start.

Once you have chosen a graphics mode to work in, you will be able to start drawing your characters. In Figs. 9-1 through 9-7 you will find some sample graphics layout sheets. These sheets have a fine grid that is proportional to the dimensions of a pixel on the TV screen. The heavy grid is proportional to one character cell on the screen. There are 25 lines of 40 characters each on the Commodore 64.

One thing that you should keep in mind when you are creating graphics for use on the Commodore 64 is that it is often necessary to use more than one

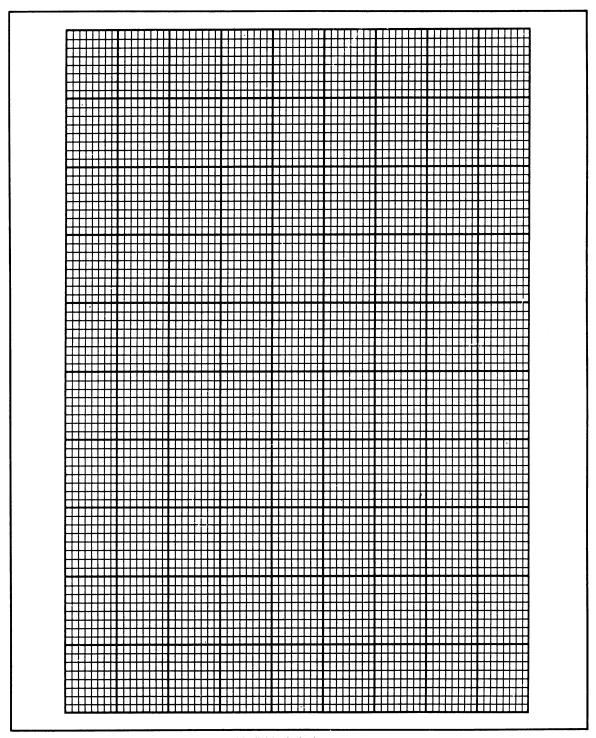


Fig. 9-1. A grid showing character spaces and individual pixels.

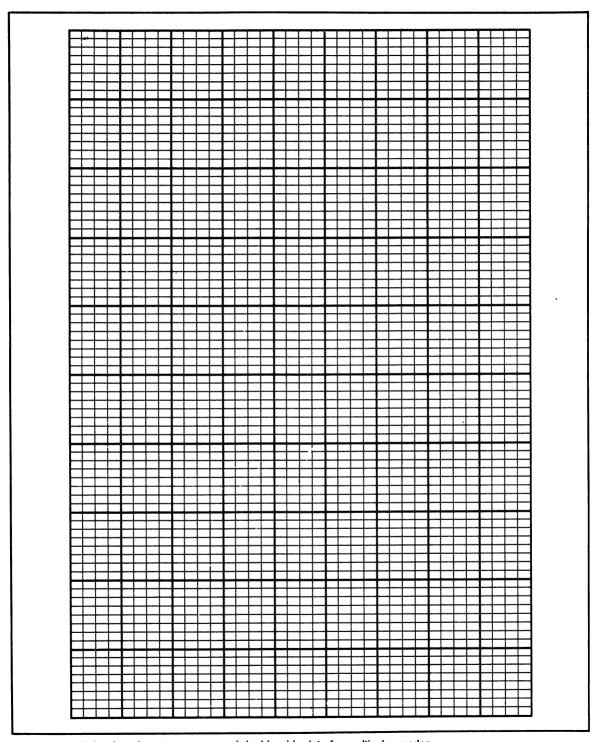


Fig. 9-2. A grid showing character spaces and double-wide dots for multicolor modes.

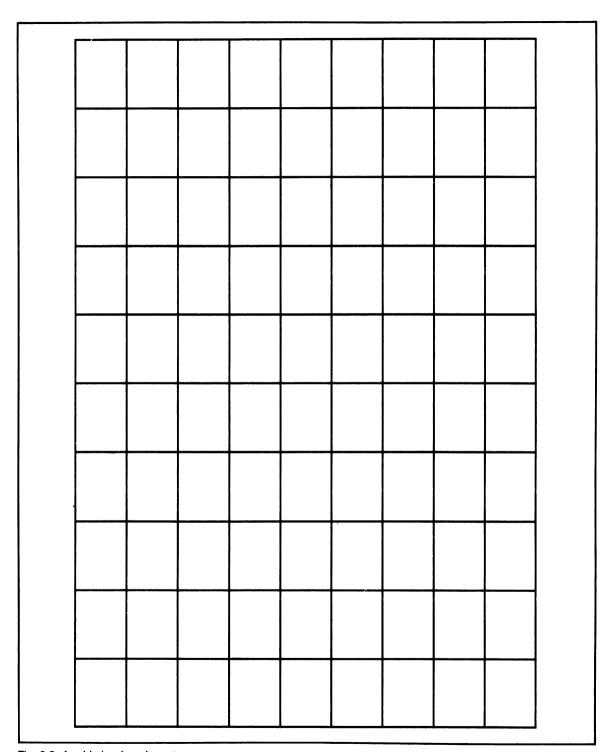


Fig. 9-3. A grid showing character spaces.

pixel of a color on a line to guarantee that the pixel can be seen on the television. Television sets were not designed to be able to display drastic color changes on adjacent pixels. Depending on your color choices, a single pixel in an area of the screen may not be seen. This is due to the time that it takes the TV to turn on and off the appropriate electron guns that brighten a pixel. If the TV does not have enough time to adjust the guns, the pixel will have just started to light when the beams are changed for the next pixel. On the other hand, if you have 2 or more adjacent pixels on a line of the same color, there will be enough time for the beams to be readjusted and the pixels displayed.

The form in Fig. 9-1 is the form to use if you are going to be using the standard bitmapped graphics mode. You will notice that each pixel is rectangular in shape, rather then square as might have been expected. Thus, care must be taken when attempting to draw geometric patterns on the screen. Since the pixels are rectangular, the normal equations for generating geometric shapes do not hold true. However, if you take into account the 4/3 aspect ratio of the pixels, any shape can be drawn properly.

The form in Fig. 9-2 is to be used if you are going to be using one of the multicolor modes for your graphics. You will notice that each pixel on this form is twice as wide as the pixels on the form 9-1. This is because it takes two bits to represent the four colors available to each block in the multicolor mode, as opposed to the one bit that is needed to determine whether the foreground or background color will be used in the standard color mode. Once again, the pixels are not square, and care must be taken when you are creating shapes.

The form in Fig. 9-3 is generally used to represent the screen in the character graphics mode. It also can be used as an overlay to represent one of the color memory areas in the bitmapped graphics mode.

The forms in Fig. 9-4 through 9-7 can be used as design aids when you are creating sprites. There are four different sizes available. The different sizes correspond to the sprite X and Y multiplier options. If you decide to use one of the expanded sprites,

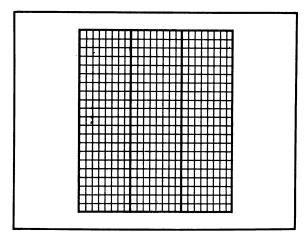


Fig. 9-4. A grid for an unexpanded sprite.

be sure to modify your program to change the SPRXSZ and SPRYSZ registers to the size option that you desire. The size of the grid on the sprite form is identical to the grid on the other graphics forms. This allows the sprites that you create to be placed on top of your background graphics forms to see how the entire screen will look.

Once you have translated your drawing into a series of bytes, you have a couple of options as to what to do with the data. If you have a machine language monitor, you may choose to use the Memory Display option to display the range of memory where you would like your graphics data to go. At this point, your monitor should allow you to change the data on the screen. By using the data from your drawings to modify the data on the screen, you will create a section of memory that represents your graphics. After you have finished entering the data into the monitor, be sure to save the range of memory that you have just modified to the disk. The next step is to enter the address of your graphics into your program so that it can find the graphics later.

Your other option is to enter the data into your assembler using the .BYTE directive. You can then assign names to all of the different areas of your graphics. The assembler can be directed to store the graphics data anywhere in memory. The main disadvantage of entering the data into the assembler is that the data will be reassembled each time a

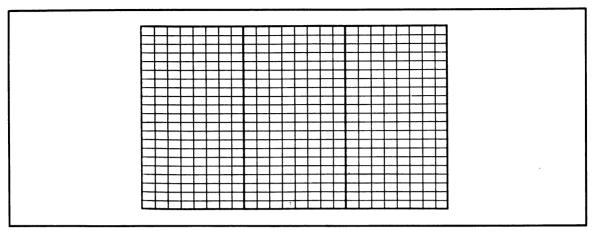


Fig. 9-5. A grid for a horizontally expanded sprite.

change is made in your program. Depending on the amount of graphics data that you have, this can add substantially to the time that it will take to assemble the file. Another option would be to assemble the graphics data separately from the main program. If you do this, you must give the main program the addresses of where the graphics data will be located. In this case, the graphics data need be assembled only once. (Or, at least only as often as is needed to get the data correct.)

#### **USING A GRAPHICS TABLET**

A more popular way in which to enter graphics data into the Commodore 64 for use within the program is to use commercially available graphics packages to generate pictures. One of the most popular and useful of these is the Koala Pad. This package comes with a touch pad and software that allows you to easily generate background screens. Almost any type of graphics package will help speed up the process of generating graphics.

A word of caution: before selecting a graphics package to aid with your drawings, it would be wise to be sure that it will fullfill your needs. There are two major pieces of information that you will need about the package:

- What graphics mode does it use?
- How can the picture be retrieved form the disk?

Different types of games will benefit from the

use of one graphics mode over another. If your application requires the use of a certain graphics mode, the graphics package that you choose must use the

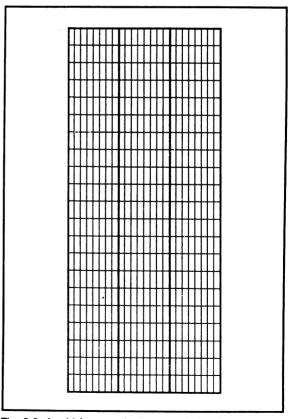


Fig. 9-6. A grid for a vertically expanded sprite.

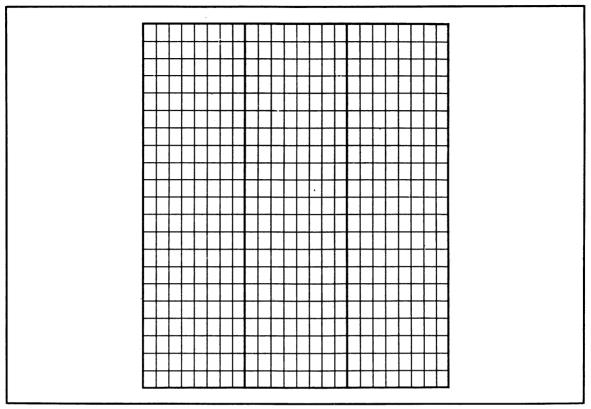


Fig. 9-7. A grid for a sprite that has been expanded both horizontally and vertically.

same mode. Otherwise, the data created will not be useful for your program. This sounds like good advice in theory; however, you will probably find that most of the available packages will use the multicolor bitmapped mode. On the other hand, even if the program can not be used to generate data, it may be useful for testing color choices and to see how things will look.

It is quite possible that you will find a graphics package that will seem to do everything that you would like it to, only to find later on that you can't get your picture back off the disk. It wouldn't seem to be very useful to create a picture if you can't use it. Some graphics packages use what appear to be protected file names to prevent you from retrieving your picture without using the software that created it. You should contact the manufacturer of the graphics package if there is no documentation on how to load the picture without their software. If

you can get no satisfactory information from the manufacturer, or they claim that you have no right to know, you should not buy their software package.

When shopping for a graphics package, one especially useful feature is a zoom mode. Using a zoom mode, you will normally be able to change individual pixels on the screen with a minimum of effort. This will allow you, among other things, to clean up a drawing that was made free-hand or create a shape pixel-by-pixel, which is too intricate to create in any other way.

Be wary of a piece of software that will not allow you to use all 16 of the colors that the Commodore 64 can display or does not use the full resolution of the screen. After all, there is no reason to sacrifice any of the abilities of your machine because of some other programmer's shortcomings. In fact, most good graphics programs will give you a pallette of more than 16 colors by giving you mix-

tures of the different colors in different patterns. This can give you a choice of many colors and shades of colors that you may not have been aware were possible.

Another feature that you will learn to appreciate greatly is an OOPS command. This usually allows you to erase the last changes that you have made to your drawing. This is a very useful function when you wish to experiment with color changes and other types of changes or additions that you might not be sure you like. If you don't like your change, you simply give the OOPS command and your drawing is returned to the state it was in before the change.

The following section will give some information about the Koala Pad from Koala Technologies. Some of the information has come from the manufacturer and is not in the documentation that comes with the package. This is not by any means the only software package that will aid in game design; it is only being used as an example. A number of manufacturers have recently released light pens with graphics software, which may be useful. There are also digitizing tablets, joystick controlled graphics software, and keyboard controlled graphics software, which might be suitable. To attempt to evaluate all of the different packages is beyond the scope of this book. The preceding information should aid in your evaluation of a product in the stores, and the following information on the Koala Pad should show you what type of information you will need to properly use the package of your choice.

#### Using a Koala Pad

The Koala Pad is a touch sensitive tablet with an active area of 4" by 4" and a resolution of 256 by 256 points. The pad plugs into one of the joystick ports on the Commodore 64 and is treated as a pair of game paddles by the software.

**File format.** Before you try to use the data created on the Koala Pad, you will want to convert the name of the file to something more usable. When the software saves a screen to the disk, it precedes your file name with a single byte whose value is \$81. This character prints on the screen as

an inverted spade and is inaccessible from the keyboard. Koala uses this character as a flag to identify files that it has saved on the disk. This character is followed by the character string PIC, which is followed by a picture letter and a space.

A pair of utility programs that will convert file names to and from the Koala Pad format are in Appendix C. These are:

Listing C-12 KO-COM Changes the name from

Koala format to Commodore format.

Listing C-13 COM-KO Changes the name from

Commodore format to Koala format.

These are BASIC programs that will prompt you for the current filename and the name that you would like the file to be called. When using COM-KO, the program will insert the special character at the beginning of the name for you.

After you have changed the name of the file into something that can be loaded, you will be able to use your machine language monitor to examine and reconfigure the data. The data is stored on disk in the following format:

#### Koala Memory Map

\$6000 - \$7F3F	Graphics image
\$7F40 - \$8327	Color memory image
\$8328 - \$870F	Color RAM image
\$8710	Background color

Note: If you are using a cartridge based machine language monitor, you may not be able to read the file as the cartridge replaces the RAM where the data will be loaded.

After you have loaded the file, you can relocate the graphics data and the color data to anywhere that is convenient to your program. You should then save your newly created file back to the disk. You will probably want to move the data since the Koala software is more interested in reducing the size of the disk file than in placing the data in a useful location. It would be a good idea to move the color

memory areas to the beginning of a page boundary. This will make it easier and faster to manipulate the data later. The background color may be stored wherever is convenient.

The data was created using the multicolored bitmapped mode, so be sure to set the multicolor mode bit in the VIC chip before displaying the picture. Also, note that the border color is not stored in the file. You must set the border color to the appropriate value before displaying the picture.

DISPLAY PIC, Listing C-14 in Appendix C, will display a Koala Pad picture on the screen. It will load the machine language routine MVIT in Listing C-15. This program follows the steps above to display the picture. It will also set the border color to black. It will display the picture until the shift key is pressed on the keyboard. This program will not display a picture if you change the location of the data in the file. To run this program enter:

### LOAD"DISPLAY PIC",8<RETURN> RUN

Enter the name of the picture to be displayed when prompted. The file name must have been previously changed using the KO-COM utility. A picture in the Koala Pad format is in Listing C-16 in Appendix C under the name PIC A CASTLE. This picture can be viewed using the DISPLAY PIC program. This drawing could make a nice background for a game, if you were so inclined.

#### **USING THE SPRITE MAKER**

Listing C-17 in Appendix C is a sprite making utility in BASIC. It loads two machine language routines, SLIBO in Listing C-18 and CLSP2 in Listing C-19. Using this program, you will be able to quickly create a sprite in either the one color or multicolor mode. You will be able to change any of the colors in the sprite or the background color. After you have finished designing a sprite, you will be able to save it to the disk for use in a program later. As you are drawing your sprite on the screen, you will be plotting squares on a 24 by 21 array of squares on the left side of the screen. In the upper right section of the screen, the sprite is shown in

its true size and color, so you will be able to see exactly what the finished sprite will look like. In the upper left corner of the screen, there will be a white box if you are in the plot mode; otherwise you will be in the unplot mode and the corner will be blank.

To run the Sprite Maker program, you must type the following:

### LOAD"SPRITE MAKER", 8 RUN

Enter the name to be used when saving or loading from disk.

The SPRITE MAKER uses a combination of joystick and keyboard controls. All of the control options are shown below.

JOYSTICK	Moves the cursor around
	the zoomed sprite
FIRE BUTTON	Plots or unplots a point
F1	Toggles the plotting mode
F3	Enables the multicolor mode
F4	Disables the multicolor mode
F5	Changes the sprite color
<b>F</b> 6	Changes the background color
F7	Changes the multicolor 1
	register
F8	Changes the multicolor 0
	register
S	Saves the sprite to the disk
L	Loads the sprite from the disk

The joystick will move the cursor around the screen. When the fire button is pressed, a square will either be plotted or unplotted, depending on the plot mode at the time. Pressing the F1 key toggles the plotting mode. The mode is set to OFF when the program is first run. The F3 key will enable the multicolor mode. Pressing the F4 key disables the multicolor mode. The multicolor mode is off when the program is first run. Pressing F5 will increment the sprite color register. The F6 key increments the background color. Pressing F7 will increment the sprite multicolor 1 register. This will only show an effect when the multicolor mode has been selected. Pressing F8 will increment the sprite multicolor 0

register. This will only show an effect when the multicolor mode has been selected. Pressing the S button will save the sprite to the disk using the name that you had entered earlier. Pressing the L button will load a sprite pattern from the disk with the name that you entered earlier.

After you have finished editing a sprite, the sprite data will be at \$4000. By using a machine language monitor, you will be able to save the binary sprite data from \$4000 to \$403F. If you will be using multiple sprites, you may wish to move the data to a safe area in memory so that you can merge your new sprites with the old ones.

#### **USING THE SCREEN MAKER UTILITY**

If you are going to use a character graphics mode, you will need some way to specify the placement of the character graphics on the screen. The SCREEN MAKER Listing C-20 in Appendix C will aid you in defining a screen of graphics. This program will load three machine language routines, CLBACK1 in Listing C-21, CLSP1 in Listing C-22, and SLIBO in Listing C-18. This program will allow you to select any of the characters out of your character set, and place it in any position on the screen. This will allow you to see quickly how your screen will look. When you are finished, you will be able to save the screen to the disk. To run the program, type:

#### LOAD"SCREEN-MAKE",8 RUN

Enter the filename to be used when loading or saving a file to the disk when prompted. The following controls are used in this program:

IOYSTICK Moves the cursor around the screen

FIRE BUILDIN	Plots the selected character
	on the screen
F1	Increments the current
	character number
F3	Decrements the current
	character number
F5	Increments the character color
F7	Increments the background color
L	Loads a file from the disk
S	Saves a file to the disk

After you run the program, the screen will clear and the first character in the character set will be displayed in the upper left hand corner of the screen. The next character in the upper left hand corner of the screen shows the current character color. If this color is the same as the background color, the space will appear blank.

Pressing the F1 key will select the next character from the character set. You will see the character in the upper left corner of the screen. By repeatedly pressing the F1 button, you can scan through your entire character set. Button F3 will select the previous character from the character set. By using these two buttons, you will be able to move forward or backward through the character set.

The F5 key will increment the character color. This is the color that will be placed into the color RAM when the character number is placed in the screen RAM. Pressing the F7 key will increment the background color. This is useful when you wish to see what the screen would look like with different background colors.

You may load a screen to be edited using the L command. When you are finished making changes, you should use the S command to save the screen back to the disk. When a screen is saved to the disk, the color information is saved to the disk along with the character placement information.

# Chapter 10 Some Arcade Games

Before attempting to design your own video game, it would probably be helpful to understand how some other games are designed. In this chapter, you will be shown some of the ways in which some popular arcade video games could be programmed into the Commodore 64. In fact, the description of how to program these games may be quite accurate in terms of how the original was done. Bear in mind, however, that arcade machines tend to have some specialized hardware for graphics creation.

#### PAC-MAN

The most popular arcade game in recent times is PAC-MAN. This is a maze type game in which the player controls PAC-MAN in his journey around the maze while being chased by computer controlled ghosts. If PAC-MAN is hit by one of the ghosts, he loses a life. On the other hand, if PAC-MAN manages to eat one of the power pellets on the playfield, for a short amount of time the ghosts will turn blue. During this period of time, PAC-MAN may eat his enemies for a greater score.

Difficulty levels are created by changing the speed of all of the characters and changing the amount of time that PAC-MAN has in which to eat the ghosts. PAC-MAN must eat all of the pellets on the playfield in order to advance to the next difficulty level. Twice during each level of play a bonus character appears on the screen for a short period of time. If PAC-MAN can eat the bonus character, he gets bonus points. The bonus character is worth more points on the higher levels.

If you were to program PAC-MAN on the Commodore 64, you would probably use the multicolor character graphics mode for the maze and the pellets. PAC-MAN and the four ghosts would be sprites. The bonus character could also be a sprite. At this point, you would have two sprites to spare because the Commodore 64 allows eight sprites, and only six have been allocated. These remaining two sprites could be used as the four power pallets by repositioning the sprites after the top 2 pellets have been displayed. This technique will be discussed in more detail in a later chapter.

Since the Commodore 64 maintains collision registers to determine collisions between sprites and between sprites and background, determining when PAC-MAN hits a ghost or power pellet should be no problem. The only part of the program that may be difficult is the part where it is determined which of the normal pellets PAC-MAN has eaten. For the most part, putting PAC-MAN on the Commodore 64 would be a very direct translation. On the arcade game, the video monitor is rotated 90 degrees, which makes the maze taller than it is wide. This would be the only major discrepency between the arcade machine and a Commodore 64 translation.

#### **DONKEY-KONG**

In DONKEY-KONG, the player controls Mario, who is trying to rescue a girl from the clutches of DONKEY-KONG, a large ape. To do this, Mario must climb the various structures that DONKEY-KONG sits on. To make Mario's life more difficult, DONKEY-KONG keeps throwing barrels and hammers down at Mario. On some screens, there are fireballs that he must dodge. As Mario climbs toward DONKEY-KONG, he can pick up articles of the girl's clothing that she has dropped on her way up. Mario can also pick up a hammer and proceed to beat up the barrels and fireballs for a short amount of time. Mario can jump over the barrels and fireballs, for which he gains points. If Mario can get up to the level where DONKEY-KONG is standing, he either rescues the girl, or depending on the level, DONKEY-KONG carries the girl higher up on the structure. Mario is then presented with the next level of play. The arcade version of the game has four different types of structures that must be climbed.

Translating DONKEY-KONG to the Commodore 64 is very similar to translating PAC-MAN. The background structures, DONKEY-KONG, and the girl can all be made up of character graphics. The articles of clothing that the girl has dropped can also be made up of character graphics. This leaves all of the sprites free for Mario, the barrels and the fireballs.

If you watch an arcade version of DONKEY-

KONG very carefully, you may see how its designers avoided the problem of needing a large number of sprites. When a barrel rolls past Mario and heads for the next lower level, it will normally roll off the edge of the screen rather than descending to the next level. Because the player's eyes are normally focused on Mario and the portions of the screen above him, he will not normally notice the disappearing barrels. Because the machine does this, it never needs more than five sprites to display all of the barrels. This same technique will work for a translation of DONKEY-KONG for the Commodore 64. If five sprites were reserved for fireballs and barrels and one for Mario, there would still be two left over for hammers. In fact, you would have even more flexibility in the use of sprites. For the most part there are only 3 or 4 sprites displayed on any given line. Using the technique of repositioning sprites, you could reposition the sprites on different lines.

Like PAC-MAN, in the arcade, DONKEY-KONG's screen is rotated 90 degrees from a normal television. For this reason, any translation of DONKEY-KONG to the Commodore 64 will be wider and shorter than the original.

#### **CENTIPEDE**

In CENTIPEDE, a nasty centipede is running loose in a field of mushrooms. It starts at the top of the screen and winds its way down the screen until it gets to the bottom, where the player's gun is. The players must shoot the centipede without getting hit by it. The centipede has 11 body segments. If the head is hit, the next body segment becomes the new head. If a body segment is hit, the centipede breaks into two parts, each of which has its own head. Whenever a segment of the centipede hits a mushroom, it drops down to the next line and turns around.

In addition to the centipede, the player must also avoid the spiders and fleas. Fleas add to the mushroom field, while spiders destroy mushrooms. Scorpions poison the mushrooms that they touch. A poisoned mushroom causes the centipede to descend straight down the screen.

This game could be a bit of a problem to translate because of the large number of moving objects. The mushrooms can be made using multicolor programmable characters. Since the Commodore 64 has only eight sprites to work with, there would appear to be a shortage of sprites to use in the translation. However, by using the technique of sprite multiplexing, you can trick the computer into working as if it had 16 sprites. This technique is discussed further in a later chapter; if used properly, it would allow the game to be translated for the Commodore 64. Eleven sprites are used for the centipede's segments, 1 sprite for the player, 1 sprite for the shot, 1 for the flea, 1 for the spider, and 1 for the scorpion. This totals 16 sprites, or the number of sprites that multiplexing would provide.

#### THE REVENGE OF THE PHOENIX

To help illustrate how some of the different techniques describe in this book translate into a game, an arcade style game, Revenge of the Phoenix, has been included in Listing C-23 in Appendix C. This game uses almost all of the techniques that have been covered earlier. It is included to help illustrate the capabilities of the Commodore 64. To play the game, type the following:

#### LOAD "PHOENIX V1.4N", 8,1 SYS 32768

At this point, the program will go into its introduction mode. If left alone, it will demonstrate how the game plays and eventually return to the introduction. You may interrupt this process at any time by pressing one of the fire buttons. The game can be played by either one or two players. You can choose which mode you want to play by moving the arrow with the joystick on the title page. By pointing at the character that represents the mode that you would like to play and pressing the fire button, you will initiate game play in that mode. Since the two players (high wizard and low wizard) do not have exactly the same capabilities, you may choose which of the two players you would like to control.

#### **Game Play**

In Return of the Phoenix, you will be playing

the character of a wizard protecting a castle from the magical phoenix. You are able to stun the phoenix with spells shot from your staff. The goal is to prevent the phoenix from building a bridge in the sky. They will try to get to the bottom of the screen, pick up an energy spell, and bring it to the top of the screen, where a section will be added to the bridge. Game play will continue until the three tier bridge is completed. At this point, both you and the phoenix will have a score. If your score is higher than theirs, you win.

One of the wizards can fly around the screen and go virtually anywhere that a phoenix can. The other wizard must stay near the bottom of the screen. This gives each of the wizards unique playing characteristics. Which one that you care to play is very much a matter of personal preference.

There are nine levels of difficulty in Return of the Phoenix. The skill level that you are currently playing is shown at the top of the screen in the center. As you are playing, the program constantly monitors your playing ability and modifies the skill level accordingly. If the program feels that you are playing very well, it will increase the level of difficulty. On the other hand, if you are playing poorly, the skill level will be decreased. The skill level can only be decreased if you are above level 4. Starting at level 2, the phoenix will start dropping sleep spells on the wizards. If you are hit, you will be unable to move for about three seconds. At the higher levels, the phoenix will shoot more often and move faster and at some levels, the wizards will move faster also.

#### Scoring

In this game, you are competing against the phoenix for the high score. The phoenix are controlled by the computer, and they have a different method of scoring then do the wizards. The number of points that the phoenix gets depends on how long you can prevent them from getting energy bricks to the bridge. After every four seconds, the value of the bricks to the phoenix decreases. The bricks can be worth from 5 to 98 points depending on how long you can keep the phoenix from getting a brick to the bridge. All of the rest of the scoring is more

standard and shown in Table 10-1.

When the two player mode is selected, both players are working for one score. The players' score is in the upper left corner of the screen. Unlike most video games, in which the two players are competing, both players are working together for a common goal. The phoenix score is in the upper right

corner of the screen. This is just as valid a score as the players' score, in that they are working toward their own objectives. If the wizards beat the phoenix score, the bridge will flash and fall down at the end of the game. Similarly, if the phoenix beat the wizards score, they will display their message at the end of the game.

Table 10-1. The Scoring System for the Revenge of the Phoenix Game.

Wizard shooting phoenix with energy brick	98 points
Wizard shooting phoenix without brick	
Wizard shooting all 4 phoenix	1000 points
Phoenix putting a wizard to sleep	325 points

## Chapter 11

### **Elements of Game Design**

Much of this book has been dedicated to the techniques of programming a video game on the Commodore 64. In this chapter, some of the concepts that need to be used during the design of the game will be discussed.

Be fun Have an interesting plot Be visually stimulating Have sound effects and music Have varying difficulty levels Keep score

When you are designing a game, you are writing a program that is intended to be used for the amusement of others. Trying to make the game fun to play should be your primary consideration. There are some problems in trying to design an enjoyable game, however. For instance, when you come up with a game concept, you may think your game will be the best game ever written, only to find, after you have written the program, that it is

boring. This can be caused by a number of factors. More often than not, the game idea was good, but the computer lacked the ability to display a game as complex as you wanted.

One thing to beware of when designing a game, is the tendency to have the game play in exactly the same way each time it is played. If there are no random elements in the game, each move by the player will cause a specific move by the computer. This may be challenging at first, but will quickly become boring once it is mastered. The PAC-MAN arcade machine had this problem and it didn't take long before patterns that showed how to beat the machine every time were published. All it takes is an occasional random move for the play to be unpredictable—which will add to the challenge of the game.

After you have spent some time programming the Commodore 64, you will have a good idea of what it is capable of doing. If you take into account the capabilities of the computer during the design phase of your program, you will have a much easier time writing the program. Many of the routines explained in this book will enable you to write more complex games than you may have thought possible. Techniques such as sprite multiplexing make it easy to display more sprites in the same area of the screen than is otherwise possible. This will give you more flexibility in the design of your game, which will make it more fun.

Your game can usually be made more interesting if you discuss some of your ideas with others before you start programming. Because everybody sees things differently, you may be given some ideas that will greatly enhance the play of the game. Many of the large game corporations put a number of game designers in a room and have them toss ideas back and forth. A bull session such as this can be the fastest way to get creative input into the design of a video game.

#### VISUAL IMPACT

The visual impact of the game is the first thing anyone playing your game will notice. If the animation is interesting, it will quickly attract attention. The proper use of color is important. When you are using a normal television as a monitor, certain colors interact with each other better than others. Black characters on a white background will give quite a bit of contrast. The characters will be very clear and sharp. On the other hand, red characters on a blue background will appear fuzzy and indistinct.

Varying the animation sequences that are used to make up a moving figure can add to the attraction of the game, if they are changed at the appropriate time. A game in which a character explodes and fades out after it is shot will be a more interesting game than one in which the character simply disappears. Similarly, figures can be changed to indicate that something is being carried, or that the player is at a different level. At times, simply flashing the colors of a character will add to the visual effect of the game.

#### SOUND EFFECTS

Sound effects and music can add greatly to the

appeal of a game. If nothing else, music played while the title page is displayed will hold a player's attention as they are reading the credits, rules, or whatever else you may choose to put on a title page. In some cases, background music may be appropriate to a game. When this is done, it should be played at a relatively low volume with respect to the rest of the sound effects. Loud background music can be quite a distraction and a nuisance when it drowns out the sound effects. You may want to consider creating an option that will allow the game to be played without any background music.

Many games provide a brief break as the player moves from one level of play to another. Quite often, during this pause, a short piece of animation is shown on the screen along with some music. If a game takes a long time to play, these breaks give the player a time to relax and catch his breath.

#### **DIFFICULTY LEVELS**

Virtually every game has different difficulty levels. The variations can range from simply increasing the speed of some of the characters at different scores to starting a completely different portion of the game after a task is completed. For the most part, a game will be the same each time that it is played. Changing the level of difficulty based on the skill of the player will keep the player interested in playing the game even after he has mastered the beginning levels. Presenting him with a new challenge as a reward for gaining skill in the game will help to keep the player interested. You can make the game more fun to play by increasing the speed of the characters at higher levels and increasing the amount of shooting that the player is allowed to do. Some games will introduce a new character at each new difficulty level, so the player will keep playing in order to see all of the different characters.

In the game Return of the Phoenix, Listing C-23 in Appendix C, each new level of difficulty has a new speed for the characters and a different rate of fire. The level of difficulty is decided by the players' skill. If he is playing well, the level of play will increase. When the player starts doing poorly,

the level of play will be reduced. This self adjusting difficulty (SAD) system keeps the game interesting by constantly adjusting the level of game play to the player.

#### **SCORING**

A player can tell how well he is doing by looking at the score. Almost all games should have a score of one sort or another. A player should be awarded points for actions that help him toward the goal of the game. The number of points awarded can vary greatly for different types of actions and can even be based on the current level of difficulty. In most cases, you will want to display the score constantly so that the player can tell how he is doing.

Usually, when an action results in points being added to the score, some appropriate sound effect is generated. This sound serves to inform the player that he has done something good without forcing him to look at the score. Under some circumstances, a bonus should be awarded for completing a specific task. Bonuses are often used to tempt a player into a course of action, for some immediate points, which is not necessarily beneficial in the long run.

Deciding on the number of points to award for the various actions is very subjective. You want a normal score to be high enough to make the player feel that he has accomplished something, but not so high as to be incomprehensible. You will probably not decide on your final scoring method on your first try, but will refine it during the testing process.

Note: When you first decide on a scoring method, be sure to reserve enough bytes for the score to accommodate an extremely high scoring player. This will avoid the rollover when the score changes from all 9s to all 0s. Never assume that just because you can't get over a certain score that no one can.

As an added feature, you may wish to include a feature that allows the highest scoring players to place their names on a scoreboard. Although not necessary, this feature can add to the competition between a number of players.

The next chapter describes in detail the operation of the BOGHOP game, which is in Appendix C. This game has been designed to demonstrate virtually all the programming techniques described in this book.

If you have never programmed in assembly language, you may wish to try assembling the program as an exercise. Before doing so, you should make a copy of the source code disk and only work with the copy. The program has been structured in such a way that small changes can completely change game play. By reading the comments in the program listing, you will be able to see where you can make changes. This provides you with an easy way to start experimenting with an assembly language program.

This concludes the introduction to arcade game programming on the Commodore 64. Just as in any other field, the best way to learn is by doing. In this book, you have been given a strong foundation on which to build your program. By using the various definition files and libraries from Appendix C, you can spend more time writing your game program and less time coding the groundwork. I hope that you find a great deal of enjoyment in writing games and sharing them with others, as we have.

# **Chapter 12 How BOGHOP Works**

This chapter describes the routines in the BOGHOP game in Appendix C. A number of the routines are general purpose in nature and you may find applications for them in other programs. For each routine, the purpose of the routine will be listed; then a description of how the routine was implemented will be presented. Assembler directives will also be described where applicable. Before reading this section, you should play the game for a while. This will help you to visualize what the program is doing. BOGHOP in Listing C-24 is the source code for the main program. BOGHOPO in Listing C-25 is the assembled version. The other files used are described below. To run the game, type:

LOAD"BOGHOPO", 8,1 SYS5120

The number of points that you get for shooting any given bad guy increases with each successive wave.

The code for the game in Appendix C is spread over a number of files. In addition to BOGHOP, these files are:

Listing C-1	MACLIB
Listing C-2	SYSDEF
Listing C-26	BOGDEF
Listing C-27	BOGDAT
Listing C-7	COMMON
Listing C-28	XXPLOT
Listing C-29	LOOKUP
Listing C-30	BOGSPR

MACLIB is the macro library. The source code for all of the macros described in this book can be found in this file. Detailed descriptions of the macros can be found in Appendix B. All of the assembly language programs in Appendix C use this file.

SYSDEF contains the system definitions. Names are assigned to all the hardware registers that will be used throughout the program. This file is also used by the other programs in the book.

BOGDEF has all of the RAM definitions (the variables and buffer areas) that are used in the BOGHOP program. The definitions in this file are specific to the BOGHOP program and will not be used by any other program.

BOGDAT is a date definition file. Lookup charts and other data to be used by the BOGHOP program are defined in this file. Like BOGDEF, this file is used exclusively by the BOGHOP program.

As its name implies, COMMON is a file that is used by virtually all of the assembly language programs in this book. In this file, names are assigned to notes over an eight octave range. This is a useful file for any program that uses the SID chip.

XXPLOT contains a subroutine named XPLOT, which is used to exclusive OR a point to the screen. It uses data from the LOOKUP file, which must be loaded into memory before using XPLOT. The advantage of exclusive ORing a point to the screen is that if the same point is plotted twice, the screen will be returned to the same condition as before the first point was plotted. Note that OOPLOT, Listing C-31, allows points to be ORed rather than exclusive ORed to the screen. BOGSPR contains the data that defines the shapes of the sprites that will be used in the BOGHOP program.

The code portion of the program is in the BOGHOP file (Listing C-24). This file loads the other routines during assembly. The following description tells how the BOGHOP file loads the other files and how they relate to the BOGHOP program, and how the BOGHOP program runs.

#### THE START OF THE PROGRAM

The first line of the program is a PUT statement with the name of the program. After you have finished editing the program, you can delete the line number and semicolon, (which turns the line into a comment) and press the RETURN key to save the program to disk. By saving the program in this way, you will always save the program to the disk with the same name. Because it is common to use similar names for different sections of a long program, the possibility of saving the program under an already used filename and thereby destroying the other file is eliminated.

Following the put statement are a number of other comment lines used to document the program. It is a good idea to put the date of the last update to the program in the program itself, so you will be

able to distinguish one printout from another. If you are making a number of different changes to the program in the same day, you should also put the time of the last update in the program. The name of the program module should be in the first few lines of the program so that you can quickly tell what program you are working on.

#### The Macro Library

The .LIB directive is used to load in libraries of code, data, and definitions. In this program, a library of macro definitions, a library of system definitions, and a program segment of RAM definitions specific to this game are loaded in. A library of note definitions and note time values as well as data specific to the program are also loaded.

When a .LIB directive is used, the assembler will treat the code to be inserted as if it were typed into the program at that point. By inserting other program segments into your program in this way, you will not have to make any changes to your libraries to use them in other programs. You also gain an advantage in the speed of editing. Had you entered all of the different sections as one large program, every time that you tried to edit the program, you would have to wait for the entire thing to be loaded into memory. In the Commodore 64, this could take quite a while. Also, it is easier to print listings of only the portion of the program that you are currently working on, if the program is broken into smaller segments.

The macros in the macro library and the system definitions have been described in detail elsewhere, so they will not be described here. The BOGDEF file contains the zero page RAM allocations that will be used for the game. Whenever possible, the zero page of RAM should be used for all variables. Doing so will cause the code generated by the assembler to be 2/3 as large and execute significantly faster than if the variables are elsewhere in memory.

In this program, variables are allocated using the DS macro rather than using equates. The DS macro reserves the number of bytes following the macro call for the label preceding the macro call. This frees you from having to keep track of where each variable is going to be placed in memory. More importantly, if you find at a later time that you need to insert a variable between two existing variables, you will not need to redo all of the equates following the new variable. You would need to redo all the equates if you were using indexed addressing and a new variable had to be in a specific place. When you are using equates, it is easy to make a mistake and define two or more variables with the same memory location. A mistake of this type can be very difficult to debug. When using the DS macro, the assembler will keep track of the addresses of the variables and generate them each time the program is assembled.

#### **RAM Definitions**

In the beginning of the RAM definition section of the program (the BOGDEF section) program, all of the shadow registers for the SID chip are defined. As mentioned earlier, you will usually change a value of one of the shadow registers for the SID chip rather then changing the SID chip directly. Most of the registers in the SID chip are write only registers. For this reason, you will not be able to find out what the current value is in one of the registers. In this program, the value in the shadow registers will be transferred to the appropriate register in the SID chip during one of the interrupt routines. The technique of shadowing registers will always leave the current value of a hardware register in a variable location, so that the software will always have access to the value.

Also defined in the RAM definition section of the program are a number of general purpose registers. These locations can be defined in the same way for virtually every program you write. You may not use all of them every time, but they provide a good starting place.

All of the two byte definitions will be used as pointers for indirect addresses. SRC and DST are used as source and destination pointers for data transfers. The NOTPT and NOTTM registers are used to hold the address of a sequence of notes and their respective durations for generating music.

The SNDTM registers are used as software timers to control the voice channels. Whenever a value is placed in one of the SNDTM registers, it is decremented until it reaches 0. Once the value reaches 0, the appropriate voice channel will be disabled, causing the release sequence to be initiated.

The OPTION register can be used to hold the number of whatever option is being used during the game. Options can be things such as one or two players and easy or hard play.

The RAND registers contain random numbers. During one of the interrupts, a new value is placed into one of the four RAND registers. Every four screens, there will be new values in each of the RAND registers. The value placed in the RAND registers is derived from the RANDOM registers, the SCREEN, timer, and the other RAND registers. This helps ensure that there will be a fresh value in the RAND registers whenever you need a random number. The RANDOM register, which is part of the SID chip, changes at a rate proportional to the frequency of voice 3. If this register were to be used directly to get a random number, there is a good chance that your program would be so fast that the value could not change since the last time it was read.

In the LEVEL register, you will usually find the current difficulty of play. The next four registers are used as system timing registers. SCREEN is incremented once every 1/60 of a second. RANSEC is incremented every 1/60 of a second, but counts from 0 to 59. SECOND is incremented once per second when RANSEC goes from 59 to 0. ENABLE is set to a 1 at the end of the INTO interrupt routine. This register is used to synchronize the main program with the interrupt routines, thereby keeping the timing of the system absolute. At the end of the main program loop, ENABLE will be set to 0. The program will then enter a short loop until ENABLE goes to 1. This will ensure that the main program loop is executed only once per screen (1/60 second).

There are four buffer areas defined in RAM. BUF and BUF1 are to be used as temporary storage and work areas for any of the routines in the main program loop. Each buffer area is defined to be eight

bytes long. MBUF is a buffer area that is to be used only during macro calls. Similarly, IBUF is to be used only during interrupt routines.

Some restrictions must be observed for the proper use of the buffer areas. These buffer areas are for the internal use of routines only! They should not be used to pass data from one routine to another. If data needs to be passed, a variable should be defined in which to pass the data. The proper buffer area must be used for each routine. Allowing an interrupt routine to use BUF or BUF1 can result in unpredictable operation of your program. If an interrupt is received while a routine that uses BUF or BUF1 is in process, the interrupt can destroy the data if the interrupt routine also uses these buffer areas. If you find that you need a larger buffer area, you should probably define a special area for the routine that needs it.

The LPCNT registers are for use as loop counters. Under normal circumstances, you will be using the X or Y registers as loop counters. In some cases, you will be changing the X and Y registers during a loop, making them useless as loop counters. As with the buffer areas, do not use the LPCNT registers in both the main program loop and in an interrupt routine.

The next series of variables are used to specify a point to the point plotting routine. COLOR requires a number from 0 to 3 to determine the bit pair to be plotted on the screen. POINT and CTEMP are internal registers to the point plotting routine. GBASE is a two byte address that specifies the base address of the high resolution screen to be used by the point plotting routine. If you are using a general purpose plotting routine, XOR can be used to specify whether the point should be OR'd or EXCLUSIVE OR'd onto the screen. XPNT has the horizontal position of the point and YPNT has the vertical position of the point. In this game, the point plotting routine is written to subtract the offset of a sprite position, so that the coordinates of the point can be transferred directly from the sprite position to the point position.

HMSB is a register that holds the ninth bit of a nine bit horizontal sprite position. This is used as a temporary register for calculating the ninth bit. The result is usually transferred into another register. Most of the sprite horizontal positions are stored after being divided in half. This allows the horizontal positions to be stored in 8 bits. Before being stored in the VIC chip, the data must be expanded back into a nine bit format. One of the main advantages of storing the data in an 8 bit format is that a horizontal position can be checked using a single byte comparison; the position does not have to be expanded into two bytes before a comparison. There are macros that unpack a nine bit value into either a two byte value or a one byte value after dividing the 9 bit value by 2, but they are less efficient then storing the divided value initially.

HORNC and VERNC hold the increment to be used when changing the position of one of the computer controlled characters. By changing these values by varying amounts depending on the level of play, the characters are given different speeds in the horizontal and vertical directions.

The following definitions are more specifically related to this game, although many of them will be useful in other types of games.

The number of lives that the player has left can be found in LIVES. When LIVES=0, the games is over.

Four bytes are reserved to hold the SCORE. Since the data stored in SCORE is stored in a BCD format, the score can have up to eight digits. Many games preset the least significant digit to 0, which would give nine digits. In this game, the score is run through a leading zero suppression routine that prevents insignificant zeros from preceding the score.

MOUNTV has the vertical position of the mountains, while MOUNTH has the horizontal positions. MOUNTP contains the sprite pointers for the mountains. Colors for the mountains are held in MOUNTC. Each of these registers are defined to be eight bytes long, one byte for each of the mountain sprites. Since the horizontal positions of the mountain sprites are stored in a nine bit format, the MNTMSB holds the ninth bit for the horizontal position.

WHOLIV is a byte that has the status of each character on the screen. If a character is still alive,

its corresponding bit will be set in WHOLIV. The player's characters is in bit 0,the computer controlled characters (BAD GUYS or MEANIES) are represented by bits 1-7. This scheme of using one bit per character is also used by SHOTS to tell which shot is in flight.

TMSCOL is a temporary register used to hold the last valid sprite to sprite collision data as read from SSCOL. Since the data in SSCOL is cleared by reading it, it is necessary to put the data in a safe place until it can be used. This is even more critical when using the sprite multiplexing and repositioning techniques, as the data in SSCOL may not be relevent to your program if you wait until you are ready to use the data before reading it. Similarly, TMBCOL is used to store the data read from SBCOL for sprite to background collisions. SSCOL and SBCOL are transferred to TMSCOL and TMBCOL during INTO.

There are eight bytes reserved for each of the following player and bad guy parameters: horizontal positions, vertical positions, colors, directions, and explosion status.

Sixteen bytes are reserved for use as pointers to the movement charts used by the bad guys to determine their movements.

SHOTSH holds the horizontal position of the shots, stored in an eight bit format. SHOTSV holds the vertical position of the sprites. SHOTSD contains the direction that each shot is to go. Eight bits have been allocated for each of the last three parameters.

This concludes the RAM definitions for all of the variables used by the program. Usually, it is a good idea to try defining all of the variables before you begin to write any code. By doing so, you will force yourself to decide on an approach to take in programming your game before you start coding it. You will find that programming will go faster once you have defined your variables. Of course, if you miss a few, you can add them later.

#### **Musical Definitions**

The COMMON file is loaded in next. This file contains frequency definitions for the SID chip. These definitions cover an eight octave range. The

format is as follows:

- 1. The first letter is the name of the note.
- 2. The second letter is either N for NATURAL or S for SHARP.
- 3. The third position is for a number between 0 and 7 which specifies the octave number.

COMMON also contains definitions of note times. These times are based around a timer of 1/60 of a second. That is, if you decrement these values once every 1/60 of a second, you will get the proper duration of a note. If you are going to be creating complex musical rhythms, you should verify that the times used for notes in all channels is such that the beat is kept constant. You may have to adjust the times to match your application.

#### The Data Section

BOGDAT, the next file loaded into the program, is a data section. In it are all of the data and lookup charts that will be used throughout the program.

BITPOS is a lookup table that can be used to set a bit. BITAND is a lookup table that can be used to clear a bit.

Following these lines are a number of lookup charts that are used to determine that bad guys' motion. Each chart ends with a 0 so that the routine that uses these charts can find the end.

The next charts are used to determine which movement charts are to be associated with which type of bad guy.

BASLK is a chart that contains the base addresses of the lookup charts that contain the base addresses of the movement charts.

BADSEQ is a chart that is used to determine which type of bad guy will appear at each level. By extending this chart and the next three charts that will be described, the game can be made to have any number of levels (up to 255).

SPEEDH is a lookup chart that is used to determine the horizontal speed of the bad guys depending on the level. Similarly, SPEEDV is used to choose a vertical speed for the bad guys.

FIRPOW is used to determine how often the bad guys should shoot. A random number is chosen,

and if the number is less than the value in FIRPOW, the bad guy can shoot.

NUMBER is a lookup chart that indicates where the image of the various numbers can be found in memory. NUL is all zeros, for use by the leading zero suppression routine.

TYPELK is a chart of sprite pointers that point to the first sprite in an animation sequence for the bad guys.

SHTDR is a table used to choose a direction for a bad guys' shot.

COLK and POR are used by the point plotting routine.

#### The Point Plotting Routine

XXPLOT is the next file to be loaded into the program. It contains only one routine, the point plotting routine XPLOT. XPLOT refers to lookup tables that can be found in the LOOKUP file. The lookup tables contain data that serves to map the screen into normal cartesian coordinates. By storing the horizontal coordinate the XPNT and the vertical in YPNT, the proper point on the screen can be found. The base address of the screen must be stored in GBASE. Since the routine is written to make use of a multicolor bit-mapped screen, valid horizontal values will normally be within the range 0-\$A0. XPLOT has been rewritten to subtract the offset associated with sprite positions before processing the point.

At the beginning of the routine, the sprite adjustment is made, and the resulting point is checked to see if it is in a range to be plotted on the screen. If the point can not be plotted on the visible screen, the routine will end with an RTS instruction. The vertical position of the point is transferred to the X register. The horizontal position is divided by four and transferred to the Y register. The X register is then used as an index into VLKUPL, which has the lower eight bits of the base addresses of each scan line. This byte is added to the low byte of GBASE, which contains the base address of the screen. The result is stored in POINT. This sequence is repeated for the high byte of the scan line base address, which is in VLKUPH. The result of the addition of a byte from VLKUPH and GBASE+1 is stored in POINT+1. The value in the Y register is used as an index into a table of horizontal offsets of the byte on the screen. As with the vertical lookups, the appropriate offsets are added into the address in POINT. An indirect address that points to the byte that contains the point to be plotted in now in POINT. The horizontal position in XPNT is loaded into the accumulator and AND'd with a \$03. The result is then transferred into the X register for use as an index into a table that will specify the bits to change.

In preparation for loading a byte indirectly, the Y register is cleared to 0. An indirect load is then performed using the value in POINT, the loaded value being stored in CTEMP for use later. The Y register is then loaded with the value in COLOR. Next, a byte that contains a bit pattern corresponding to the color in COLOR is loaded, using Y as an index. This byte is AND'd with a mask from a lookup table of mask values, which is chosen using the X register as an index. The result will be a byte that has only those bits that correspond to the position and color of the point to be plotted set. This byte is exclusive OR'd with the byte previously stored into CTEMP. The Y register is once again cleared to 0 in preparation for an indirect addressing instruction. Using a store indirect instruction, the new byte, with the bits changed corresponding to the plotted point, is stored back into screen memory using the address in POINT. The last instruction in this subroutine is a return from subroutine instruction. The routine will destroy the original contents of the A, X, and Y registers.

#### The Equates Statements

The main lookup tables that were used by the point plotting routine have been assembled separately from the program. In order to make use of this data, the data file must be loaded into memory before the program is run. In order for the assembler to make use of data (or code) that is to be assembled at a different time, any names referring to code in the other file must be defined. The LOOKUP file includes the lookup tables described earlier, as well as a number set that can be used in scores. The addresses of where the data can be

found in memory have been defined with equate statements in the main program.

#### **Defining the System**

The next section of the main program code sets the parameters for the system. The Commodore 64's operating system is disabled, the keyboard is disabled, and the joysticks are configured as input devices. The border and background colors are set to black.

Bank 1 of RAM is selected as the graphics page. The base address of the high resolution bit map is set to an offset of \$2000 in this bank of RAM, giving it an absolute address of \$6000. This address is then stored in GBASE for use in the point plotting routine. The base address of the text page is set to an offset of \$1C00, giving it an absolute address of \$5C00. The screen mode is set to bit mapped graphics and the multicolor mode is selected. Color RAM is cleared to white, text RAM is cleared to \$56 (green and purple), and the graphics page is cleared to \$00.

#### **Initializing RAM**

Before the main program can be executed, all of the RAM variables must be set to their initial values. For example, the variable LIVES contains a number that represents how many player characters the player will start with Sound generators are enabled, the scores are cleared to 0, and starting positions are defined. Before starting the main loop, the collision registers are cleared, RASTER interrupts are enabled from the VIC chip on scan line \$FB, and the interrupt disable bit is cleared.

#### THE MAIN PROGRAM LOOP

START marks the beginning of the main program loop. The first thing that needs to be done is to determine whether or not the game is still in play. This is done by ORing the LIVES register with all of the explosion registers. If the result is 0, the game is over. In this case, a jump to STWID, which is past the majority of the code, will be executed. The only other portion of the main program that will be executed is a check to see if the game should reset.

#### **Scores**

Since the screen has been set to be in a high resolution, multicolor bit map mode, the scores will have to be drawn from an appropriate character generator. The program will use a set of numbers that have been defined in the LOOKUP file. These characters will be drawn on the screen in the color as specified in the color RAM. Each number is comprised of 16 bytes.

The score routine is run only once every 16 screens. The timing is accomplished by loading SCREEN, ANDing it with \$0F, and comparing the result to \$0F. If the comparison is equal, the routine is executed. Otherwise, a jump is taken to NOSCR1, bypassing the routine. All of the timing elements in the program use this method to determine when to run a routine.

This routine prepares all four bytes of the score to be displayed. Each byte of SCORE contains two digits of the score. Each nibble of SCORE will be separated and stored in BUF through BUF+7. The high nibble will be shifted into the low nibble using the NIBLR macro. For the digits that are in the low nibble, the upper nibble will be masked to 0 using the AND #\$0F instruction.

Once all of the digits have been place in BUF, the score will be run through a leading zero suppression routine. Although this is not essential for the proper operation of the game, it tends to make the game look more professional. A score without leading zeroes is also easier for the player to read. Leading zero suppression is accomplished by checking the most significant digit of the score first. If the byte is a 0, the byte is replaced with a \$0A. When the score is displayed, a \$0A will be displayed as a blank. This sequence will be repeated for the most significant 7 digits. If a digit other than a 0 is encountered, the program will branch to NZSUP, ending the suppression routine. This will prevent significant zeroes from being suppressed.

At this point, the score is ready to be displayed. To prepare for the display loop, the X register is cleared to 0, and the base address of the video screen (\$6000) is stored in BUF1+2.

In the beginning of the loop, the most significant digit of the score is loaded into the accumulator and shifted left by one bit. The byte is then transferred into the Y register, where it will be used as an index into a table of addresses that correspond to the numbers in the character table. The byte had to be shifted left because it was to be used as an index to a table of two-byte addresses, as opposed to a table of single-byte data. The address of the digit is stored in BUF1, and the Y register is cleared to 0 to prepare for the inner loop.

In the inner loop of the score routine, a byte is loaded indirectly from the address in BUF1 and stored indirectly at the address in BUF1+2. The Y register is then incremented and checked for \$10. If Y is not yet \$10, the routine loops to MKSCR2 and moves the next byte of the digit to the screen. When the digit is finished, a two byte increment of \$10 is performed on BUF1+2. This increment changes the indirect address to point at the next character position on the screen. The X register is then incremented and compared to 8. If the X register is not yet 8, the routine loops to MKSCR1, which will move the next digit to the screen. When the X register reaches 8, the routine ends with all 8 digits displayed on the screen.

#### Moving the Bad Guys

This is the routine that moves the bad guys. At the top of the loop, WHOLIV is checked to see if the bad guy is still alive. The explosion register is then checked for 0 to verify that the bad buy is not in the explosion process. If the bad guy is alive, a byte is loaded using an address found in the appropriate MEANMV register. This byte is treated as a direction byte. If it is not \$00, a branch is taken to the movement portion of the routine. The byte is stored in BUF1 for use later. The direction register is checked, and if the direction is 1, the direction bytes is inverted. The speed of movement is determined by using LEVEL as an index into SPEEDH and SPEEDY. These values are placed into the horizontal and vertical increment registers, HORNC and VERNC, which are used by the movement subroutines. Starting from the least significant bit, the lower four bits of the direction byte represent up, down, left, and right. The direction byte is rotated right, and if the carry bit is set as

a result, the proper movement subroutine is called.

After checking all four bits of the direction register, the MEANMV register pair is incremented to point at the next instruction byte. The loop counters and index registers are then incremented, and the program branches back to the top of the loop. This sequence is repeated until all of the live bad guys have been moved.

Had the direction byte contained a \$00, it would indicate the end of the movement table. In this case, a new movement table would be selected. The type of bad guy is determined by using LEVEL as an index into BADSEQ, which is a table of bad guy types. The type byte is then shifted left in preparation of use as an index into a base address table of movement patterns. This sequence allows specific types of movement to be used with specific types of bad guys. The routine then loads a random number that will determine which of the four possible movement patterns will be selected for the bad guy. The new address, which points to the movement pattern, is loaded and stored in the appropriate MEANMV register pair. The direction byte is then loaded and control is passed to the movement portion of the routine.

#### Incrementing the Level of Play

In order to advance to the next level of play, all of the bad guys have to be killed. WHOLIV contains the current status of the bad guys. Each of the first 7 bits of WHOLIV corresponds to one of the bad guys. When all of the bits are 0, all of the bad guys are dead. This is checked by loading WHOLIV into the accumulator, ANDing it with #\$7F, and checking it for 0. If it isn't 0, the routine jumps to LEVDN, bypassing this routine.

When the level of play needs to be incremented, new vertical positions, as well as new horizontal positions, are chosen for all of the bad guys. The directions are cleared, and new sprite pointers are chosen. WHOLIV is reset to \$FF. LEVEL is then incremented and checked for \$12, which is the highest level defined. If you wish to define more levels of play, this number needs to be increased. If the level exceeds \$12, LEVEL is decremented to \$12.

#### Seeing If the Bad Guy Is Hit

The purpose of this routine is to determine whether or not the player's shot was hit by one of the bad guys, and if it was, to determine which bad guy hit the shot. The hardware collision registers can be used to determine whether or not a collision took place, but they cannot necessarily be used to determine which characters were hit. If two or more sprites collided, and the shot hit a sprite, you can not differentiate between the various collisions. Because the player and his shot are displayed on alternate screens, the collision status is only valid on even screens, and the routine will be bypassed on odd screens. If it is determined that a collision took place, collision checking will be done through the software. Software collision checking could be used instead of hardware collision checking, and in many cases is preferable, but a combination of the two will run faster. In the next section you will see a situation in which the hardware can be used exclusively for collision checking.

The temporary sprite collision register TMSCOL is loaded and checked for a collision in sprite 0. Sprite 0 is the player's shot. If it wasn't hit, there is no need to check any further, so a branch will be taken to BCOLND, passing over the routine.

Had the sprite been hit, WHOLIV would have been shifted left one bit to align its bits with the bits in TMSCOL. These two bytes are ANDed together and ANDed with \$FE. This procedure will clear the shot collision bit. If the result is 0, any collisions were with dead bad guys and can be ignored. Otherwise, the result will be shifted to the right one bit in preparation for the software collision check loop. This value will be place in BUF for use in the following routine.

BUF is rotated right to check the least significant bit. Because this bit is rotated into the CARRY bit, it can be checked with a BCC instruction. If the carry bit is clear, there was no collision with this sprite, and a branch will be taken to the end of the loop. If the sprite was involved in a collision, its explosion register will be checked to see if the bad guy was already dead. At this point, after it has been determined that the bad guy is alive and has been involved in a collision, it must be whether or not the

bad guy is near enough to the player's shot to have been hit. An offset is added to the bad guy's vertical position, and the shot vertical position is subtracted from it. The result is then compared to a value that corresponds to the height of the bad guy. If the carry bit is clear, the bad guy was within range of the shot vertically. The horizontal position is checked in the same way.

If both the horizontal and vertical positions of the bad guy are in range, the bad guy was hit. A value is then loaded into the appropriate MEANE explosion timer register. The shadow registers for voice channel 2 of the SID chip are initialized to the values that will cause an explosion. The number of points for the bad guy is then calculated and added into the score. Before the addition takes place, the decimal mode is set. After the new score is calculated, the decimal mode must be cleared. Failure to clear the decimal mode will lead to erratic operation of the program. Before exiting the routine, the player's shot is disabled so that it can't hit more than one bad guy.

#### Seeing If the Player is Hit

Since the bad guys shots are drawn into the background and the player is a sprite, a collision can be detected between the two by checking the sprite to background collision register (SBCOL) in the VIC chip. During INTO, the data is transferred from the VIC chip into TMBCOL so that it will be available for use when needed. This routine checks bit 0 of TMBCOL and if it is set, initiates the explosion sequence for the player. Before the explosion sequence is initiated, the player explosion register is checked to make sure that the player is not already dead. The shadow registers for voice 1 are set to the proper values for an explosion, and LIVES is decremented. A value is stored into the explosion times to both force a delay before the next player appears and to allow time for the explosion to be seen.

#### Launching the Shots

Once very four screens, the program will try to launch a shot for the bad guys. The SHOTS register

is loaded, shifted right, and then ANDed with WHOLIV. The resulting byte had a bit set for every bad guy who is both alive and doesn't have a shot in flight. This byte is stored in BUF for use in the following loop.

In the shot launching loop, BUF is rotated right. If the CARRY bit is clear, the routine branches to the end of the loop. With the CARRY bit set, the routine has a chance to launch a shot. The Y register is loaded with LEVEL. The ACCUMULATOR is then loaded with a value from FIRPOW indexed by Y. This value is compared to RAND2. If RAND2 is less than the value from FIRPOW, the routine will try to launch a shot. As at last check before launching a shot, the appropriate explosion register is checked. If the bad guy is not exploding, the shot will be launched. The appropriate bit in SHOTS is set to indicate that the shot is in flight. Shot X and Y positions are taken form the bad guy. An offset is added into the vertical position before storing the value into the shot vertical register. A random number, which is masked and used as an index into a table of shot directions is loaded. This value is stored into the shot direction register. The shot X and Y coordinates are loaded into XPNT and YPNT in preparation for plotting the shot on the screen. A jump to the XPLOT subroutine, which will exclusively OR the shot to the screen, is then executed.

Voice channel 2 is set up to generate a tone to indicate that a shot has been launched. A frequency is chosen depending on the number of the bad guy who launched the shot. A higher tone will be generated for a higher bad guy number. After the sound generator is enabled, a jump is executed past the end of the loop.

#### Moving the Bad Guys' Shots

In order to move one of the bad guys' shots, it must first be unplotted from the old position and then replotted in the new position. SHOTS is used to determine whether or not a shot is in flight by storing it in BUF and rotating BUF to the right. If the carry bit is set, a shot is in flight.

The X and Y position of the shot is moved to XPNT and YPNT before the jump to the XPLOT

subroutine. After the shot is unplotted, the shot direction is placed in BUF1. This byte is rotated right, and if the carry bit is set, the shot's position is incremented in the proper direction. The lower three bits of the shot direction register represent the directions up, down, and left starting from the least significant bit. A bad guy will never shoot to the right. The speed of the shot is determined by the SPEEDV and SPEEDH tables indexed by LEVEL.

#### Moving the Player's Shot

Moving the player's shot is much easier than moving the bad guys' shots. Since the player's shot is a sprite, it can be moved by changing its horizontal position. SHOTS is checked to see if a shot is in flight. If it is, SHOTS is incremented twice.

#### **Checking the Shot Positions**

The horizontal position of the player's shot is checked first. If the shot is in flight, and this check reveals that it has reached the right side of the screen, its bit in SHOTS is cleared.

The bad guys' shots must also be checked to see if they have reached the right side, the top, or the bottom. If the shot has reached one of the limits, the shot is unplotted, and its bit in SHOTS is cleared.

#### **Animating the Sprites**

All the sprites in this game use four sprite patterns to achieve animation. The sprite pattern is changed once every 16/60 of a second. The lower two bits of the sprite pointers determine which of the four patterns will be shown at any given time. This routine strips the lower two bits from the sprite pointer, increments them, and recombines the result with the pointer, pointing at the next sprite in the sequence.

#### Displaying the Number of Lives

This routine uses the same technique as the display score routine to display the number of lives remaining. The value in LIVES is shifted left and

used as an index into the table of number addresses. A short loop is then used to move the \$10 bytes of data, which form a number, to the screen starting at \$60C0.

#### Resetting the Game

In case you want to reset the game before it is over, this routine has been provided. It reads the value of joystick 2 and if the fire button is pressed, jumps to START.

#### **Maintaining the Timing**

In order to maintain consistent timing for the entire main loop, the program must wait at this point for an interrupt to occur. Since the interrupts occur every 1/60 of a second, they can be used to set the smallest timing unit. This routine works by loading ENABLE with \$00. ENABLE is then loaded and checked until it is no longer \$00. At this point, a jump is taken back to START, which is the top of the loop. ENABLE will be changed during the INTO interrupt routine.

#### THE INTERRUPT ROUTINES

INTO is the main interrupt routine for this program. When the program is initialized, a RASTER interrupt is set to occur on scan line \$FB. This is the first line of border color at the bottom of the screen. At this point, any changes in the sprite and screen color registers will not be seen until the beam reaches the top of the visible portion of the screen. Since there is a large border at the top and the bottom of the screen, there is a lot of time to make changes to the various registers during this interval.

When the RASTER interrupt is generated, the C-64's operating system pushes the A, X, Y, and STATUS registers, as well as a return address, onto the stack. After the registers have been saved, an indirect jump is taken through CINV, which was initialized to point at INTO. On entry to the INTO interrupt routine, the sprite collision registers are transferred into their temporary registers, TMSCOL and TMBCOL. The system timers are updated next. SCREEN and RANSEC are incremented, and RANSEC is checked for \$3C. If

RANSEC equals \$3C, it is cleared and SECOND is incremented.

After the timing is updated, the sprite control registers in the VIC chip are updated. The routine sets up a loop that will move the positions, colors, and sprite pointers for the mountain chain into the VIC chip. The MNTMSB register is moved into the XMSB register. All sprites are expanded in the X and Y direction, and the sprite multicolor mode is cleared. Since the beam has not yet reached the top of the visible portion of the screen, the mountain sprites will be all set up when the beam is in position to display them.

Some more timing is taken care of next. If the player explosion register is not 0, it is decremented. Similarly, SNDTM1 and SNDTM2 are decremented if they are not 0. When either one reaches 0, the release sequence is started in its corresponding voice channel. The shadow registers of the SID chip registers are next transferred into their corresponding registers.

A new random number is generated next. The lower two bits of SCREEN determine which of the four RAND registers will be updated with the new random number. Rather than simply transferring RANDOM into a RAND register, the random number is a combination of all of the RAND registers as well as RANDOM and RANSEC. This forces the random number to change no matter what frequency voice channel 3 is set to.

#### The Player Controls

Before the end of the INTO interrupt routine, the player's joystick is checked, and the player moved if necessary. LIVES is checked first to verify that the player is still alive. If he is, PLAYE is checked to make sure that the player is not exploding. The player is moved on alternate screens as a way to keep his speed reasonably slow. The joystick data is loaded and inverted, and the upper four bits are masked to 0. If the lower four bits equal \$F, the joystick is centered and the movement routine is bypassed. If the joystick was moved, the data is put in IBUF, where it will be rotated to determine the direction of movement. When the joystick data is rotated right, the lower four bits represent up, down,

left, and right respectively. The player is moved by rotating the joystick data to the right, and for each bit set, moving the player by one in the appropriate direction. Rather than simply using an INC instruction, the player direction is changed using ADC and SBC instructions. This allows the new position to be checked to be sure that it is in bounds for the player before the new position is stored.

After the player position has been adjusted, the joystick data is checked to see if the fire button has been pressed. If it has, SHOTS is checked to see if the shot is already in flight. PLAYE is also checked to prevent the player from shooting if he is exploding. IF a shot can be fired, bit one of the SHOTS register is set to one, indicating a shot in flight. The player position is transferred into the shot position after adding an offset corresponding to the players gun. SHOTSD is set to \$08, indicating that the shot should go to the right. Voice 1 of the SID chip is then initialized to a shooting sound.

#### Clear and Pull

At the end of the interrupt routine, the interrupt vector CINV is set to point at INT1. A RASTER interrupt is enabled to occur on scan line \$54, which corresponds to the bottom of the mountains. A \$01 is stored in ENABLE so that the main loop may exit its hold loop and execute the code once again. Use of the ENABLE register in this way prevents the main loop from running free, causing unpredictable timing in the program. The IPULL macro is used as the last instruction of the routine, clearing the video interrupts, restoring the A, X, and Y registers, and returning from the interrupt.

#### INT<sub>1</sub>

As this is another interrupt routine, all of the registers are pushed onto the stack before the routine is entered. Once in the routine, the sprite collision registers are cleared by loading them into the accumulator. After clearing the registers, 3 NOP instructions are executed. These are used as time delays to ensure that the beam is off the visible portion of the screen before the background color is changed to green. As in INTO, the sprite control

registers in the VIC chip are updated with player and bad guy positions, colors, and sprite pointers. Since these horizontal positions are stored in an eight bit format, they must be expanded into nine bit values. This is accomplished by shifting the byte to the left and storing the byte in the sprite horizontal position register. If the CARRY bit is set by this operation, the corresponding bit is set in HMSB. In this case, HMSB is being used as a temporary register to generate a byte with all of the ninth bits of the sprite horizontal positions. After all of the new values have been loaded into the VIC chip, HMSB is transferred into the XMSB register.

The player and his shot are displayed using the same sprite. When the player's shot is enabled, the player will be displayed on even screens and the shot is displayed on odd screens. On odd screens, the shot position will be moved into the VIC registers, and the sprite pointer will be changed to point at a shot sprite. Bit 0 of XMSB is also changed accordingly.

The sprite X and Y multipliers are cleared, and the multicolor sprite mode is enabled for all sprites. WHOLIV is loaded and shifted left, and bit 0, indicating the player sprite, is set. The resulting byte has a bit set for each of the sprites to be displayed. This value is stored in the sprite enable register, SPREN.

#### **Moving Mountains**

On each screen, the mountains move one pixel to the left. When one of the mountain segment sprites leaves the visible portion of the screen on the left, it is moved past the visible portion of the screen on the right. In this way, the mountains appear to move smoothly and continuously. A loop is set up to check the mountain sprite positions. The sprite horizontal position is unpacked from a nine bit number with the ninth bit in MNTMSB to a two byte number. If the sprite position if \$01E8, which is off the screen on the left, it is repositioned to \$0170, which is off the screen to the right.

After the mountains have been moved, the explosion counters for the bad guys are checked. If one of the explosion timers is not 0, it is

decremented. When an explosion timer is decremented to 0, the appropriate bit in WHOLIV is cleared. This indicates that the bad guy should not be displayed any longer.

Before the end of the interrupt routine, CINV is set to point at INTO, which is the next interrupt routine to be executed. A raster interrupt is enabled to occur on scan line \$FB, which is on the first scan line below the visible portion of the screen. Video interrupts are cleared, and the A, X, and Y registers are restored to their values before the interrupt. At this point, an RTI instruction is executed, returning program execution to the point where the interrupt was generated.

#### THE MOVEMENT SUBROUTINES

There are four subroutines that are used to adjust the bad guys' position registers. Each routine uses the appropriate ADC or SBC to change the value in the appropriate position register. Before it stores the new value into the position register, the

new value is checked to be sure that it is in the proper range to be on the screen. These subroutines use the Y register as an index into the bad guy position registers. This allows the subroutines to be called from within movement loops without any preparation other than the use of the Y register as the loop counter.

#### AN END NOTE

The last instruction in the program before the .END assembler directive is a NOP instruction. Due to a bug in the Commodore assembler, the instruction counter does not always point to the last instruction in the file. This will usually occur when the last instruction in the file is a macro call. To prevent this from being a problem, the NOP instruction forces the instruction counter to point a standard OP CODE past the last instruction in program. Even if the assembler doesn't save the last byte of the program, it will only be an instruction that is not even a part of the program.

# Appendix A

The entire instruction set for the 6510 microprocessor is described in this section. For each instruction, you are given the instruction name as well as a short description of what the instruction does. The STATUS bits affected by the instruction are shown, followed by a long description of the instructions' operation. Below these is a chart of the addressing mode options for the instruction, the code, format, the number of bytes the instruction requires, and the number of clock cycles the instruction requires to execute. For certain instructions, an asterisk appears in the column following the number of clock cycles. This indicates that you must add one to the number of cycles if the operation crosses a page boundary. The instructions are arranged alphabetically in this section.

### **ADC**

#### Add memory to accumulator with carry.

NZCIDV \*\*\*

The data in the ACCUMULATOR is added to the immediate data or the data in the specified memory location. The CARRY bit is added into bit 0 of the result. If the result exceeds 8 bits, the CARRY bit will be set after the addition.

If the DECIMAL mode is set, the addition will be performed treating the data as binary coded decimal data. In this mode, the carry bit will be set for results over 99.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		struction Format	No. Bytes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
IMMEDIATE	69	ADC	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	65	ADC	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	75	ADC	OPER,X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	6D	ADC	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	7D	ADC	OPER,X	3	4 *
ABSOLUTE,Y	79	ADC	OPER,Y	3	4 *
(INDIRECT.X)	61	ADC	(OPEŔ,X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	71	ADC	(OPER).Y	2	5 *

### AND

#### AND memory with accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*

A logical AND is performed between the data in the ACCUMULATOR and the immediate data or the data in the specified memory location.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		truction ormat	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
IMMEDIATE	29	AND	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	25	AND	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	35	AND	OPER,X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	20	AND	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	3D	AND	OPER,X	3	4 *
ABSOLUTE,Y	39	AND	OPER,Y	3	4 *
(INDIRECT,X)	21	AND	(OPER,X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	31	AND	(OPER),Y	2	5

### ASL

#### Shift one bit left.

NZCIDV \*\*\*

The contents of the ACCUMULATOR or the specified memory location are shifted left one bit. The most significant bit is shifted into the CARRY bit and the least significant bit is cleared.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		truction ormat	No. B <b>y</b> tes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ACCUMULATOR	0A	ASL	A	i	2
ZERO PAGE	06	ASL	OPER	2	5
ZERO PAGE,X	16	ASL	OPER.X	2	6
ABSOLUTE	0E	ASL	OPER	3	6
ABSOLUTE,X	iΕ	ASL	OPER,X	3	7

### **BCC**

Branch on carry clear.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the CARRY bit is clear.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
RELATIVE	90	BCC OPER	2	2

### BIT

Test bits in memory with accumulator.

NZCIDV

My\* Me

The contents of the ACCUMULATOR are logically ANDed with the specified memory location, but the result of the operation is not stored. Bit 7 of the result is stored in the NEGATIVE bit of the STATUS register and bit 6 of the result is stored in the OVERFLOW bit of the STATUS register.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		uction mat	No. Bytes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ZERO PAGE	24	віт	OPER	2	3
ABSOLUTE	20	BIT	OPER	3	4

# BCS

#### Branch on carry set.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the CARRY bit is set.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	Cycles
RELATIVE	B0	BCS OPER	2	2

# BEQ

#### Branch on result zero.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the ZERO bit is set.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
RELATIVE	F0	BEQ OPER	2	2

# BMI

#### Branch on result minus.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the NEGATIVE bit is set.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	Cycles
RELATIVE	30	BMI OPER	2	2

### BNE

#### Branch on result not zero.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the ZERO bit is clear.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
RELATIVE	DØ	BNE OPER	2	2

### **BPL**

#### Branch on result plus.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the NEGATIVE bit is clear.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <del>y</del> cles
RELATIVE	10	BPL OPER	2	2

### **BRK**

#### Force break.

NZCIDV

The break command is used to initiate an interrupt under software control. This command can't be masked by the interrupt disable bit. By examining bit 4 of the status register, you can determine whether the interrupt routine was initiated through a break command or an external interrupt.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	99	BRK	i	7

# **BVC**

#### Branch on overflow clear.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the OVERFLOW bit is clear.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
RELATIVE	50	BVC OPER	2	2

# BVS

#### Branch on overflow set.

NZCIDV

A branch is performed if the OVERFLOW bit is set.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
RELATIVE	70	BVS OPER	2	2

# CLC

Clear carry bit.

NZCIDV

O

CLC clears the CARRY bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	i 8	CLC	i	2

### CLD

#### Clear decimal mode.

NZCIDV

0

CLD clears the DECIMAL mode bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	D8	CLD	1	2

# CLI

#### Clear interrupt disable bit.

NZCIDV

0

CLI clears the INTERRUPT DISABLE bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	58	CLI	1	2

# CLV

#### Clear overflow bit.

NZCIDV

O

CLV clears the OVERFLOW bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <del>y</del> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	B8	CLV	1	2

# **CMP**

#### Compare memory and accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*\*

The immediate data or the data in the specified memory location are subtracted from the ACCUMULATOR. The result is not stored, but the bits in the STATUS register are affected. The flags are affected as follows:

A < MEMORY CARRY = CLEAR
A = MEMORY ZERO = SET CARRY = SET
A >= MEMORY ZERO = CLEAR CARRY = SET

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format		No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. Cycles	
IMMEDIATE	C9	CMP	#OPER	2	2	
ZERO PAGE	C5	CMP	OPER	2	3	
ZERO PAGE,X	D5	CMP	OPER.X	2	4	
ABSOLUTE	CD	CMP	OPER	3	4	
ABSOLUTE,X	DD	CMP	OPER,X	3	4 *	
ABSOLUTE,Y	D9	CMP	OPER,Y	3	4 *	
(INDIRECT,X)	C1	CMP	(OPER,X)	2	6	
(INDIRECT),Y	D1	CMP	(OPER),Y	2	5 *	

### **CPX**

#### Compare memory and X register.

NZCIDV

\*\*\*

The immediate data or the data in the specified memory location are subtracted from the X REGISTER. The result is not stored, but the bits in the STATUS register are affected. The flags are affected as follows:

X < MEMORY CARRY = CLEAR X = MEMORY ZERO = SET CARRY = SET X >= MEMORY ZERO = CLEAR CARRY = SET

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format	No. B <b>y</b> tes	No. C <b>y</b> cles	
IMMEDIATE	E0	CPX #OPER	: 2	2	
ZERO PAGE	E4	CPX OPER	2	3	
ABSOLUTE	EC	CPX OPER	3	4	

# **CPY**

#### Compare memory and Y register.

NZCIDV \*\*\*

The immediate data or the data in the specified memory location are subtracted from the Y REGISTER. The result is not stored, but the bits in the STATUS register are affected. The flags are affected as follows:

Y <	MEMORY	CARRY	=	CLEAR		
Y =	MEMORY	ZERO	=	SET CARRY	=	SET
Y > =	MEMORY	ZERO	=	CLEAR CARRY	=	SET

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format			
IMMEDIATE	C0	CPY	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	C4	CPY	OPER	2	3
ABSOLUTE	CC	CPY	OPER	3	4

# **DEC**

Decrement memory by one.

NZCIDV \*\*

DEC decrements the specified memory location by one.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		ruction rmat	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ZERO PAGE	C6	DEC	OPER	2	5
ZERO PAGE,X	D6	DEC	OPER,X	2	6
ABSOLUTE	CE		OPER	3	6
ABSOLUTE,X	DE	DEC	OPER,X	3	7

### DEX

#### Decrement X register by one.

NZCIDV

\*\*

DEX decrements the contents of the X register by one.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.	
Mode	Code	Format	B <del>y</del> tes	C <b>y</b> cles	
IMPLIED	CA	DEX	i	2	

# DEY

Decrement Y register by one.

NZCIDV

\*\*

DEY decrements the contents of the Y register by one.

Addressing			No.	No.
Mode			Bytes	Cycles
IMPLIED	88	DEY	1	2

# **EOR**

#### Exclusive-OR memory with accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*

EOR performs an exclusive OR between the ACCUMULATOR and the immediate data or the specified memory address.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format		No. B <b>y</b> tes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
IMMEDIATE	49	EOR	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	45	EOR	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	55	EOR	OPER,X	2	4
ABSOLUTE .	4D	EOR	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	5D	EOR	OPER,X	3	4 *
ABSOLUTE,Y	59	EOR	OPER,Y	3	4 *
(INDIRECT,X)	41	EOR	(OPER,X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	51	EOR	(OPER),Y	2	5 *

# **INC**

#### Increment memory by one.

NZCIDV

\*\*

INC increments the specified memory address by one.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format		No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles	
ZERO PAGE	E6	INC	OPER	2	5	
ZERO PAGE,X	F6	INC	OPER,X	2	6	
ABSOLUTE	EE	INC	OPER	3	6	
ABSOLUTE,X	FE	INC	OPER,X	3	7	

# INX

Increment X register by one.

NZCIDV

\*\*

INX increments the contents of the X register by one.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.	
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles	
IMPLIED	E8	INX	1	2	

# INY

Increment Y register by one.

NZCIDV

\*\*

INY increments the contents of the Y register by one.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.	
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles	
IMPLIED	cs	INY	i	2	

### **JMP**

### Jump to new location.

NZCIDV

JMP changes the address in the program counter. Program execution continues at the new address.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		ruction rmat	No. B <b>yte</b> s	No. C <b>y</b> cles	
ABSOLUTE	40	JMP	OPER	3	3	
INDIRECT	6C	JMP	(OPER)	3	5	

# **JSR**

#### Jump to subroutine.

NZCIDV

JSR changes the address in the program counter after pushing a return address onto the stack. Program execution continues at the new address.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
ABSOLUTE	20	JSR OPER	3	6

# LDA

#### Load accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*

LDA loads the ACCUMULATOR with data from the specified memory location. If the IMMEDIATE mode is specified, the data to be loaded will be the second byte of the instruction.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format		No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
IMMEDIATE	A9	LDA	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	A5	LDA	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	B5	LDA	OPER,X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	AD	LDA	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	BD	LDA	OPER,X	3	4 *
ABSOLUTE,Y	B9	LDA	OPER,Y	3	4 *
(INDIRECT,X)	A1	LDA	(OPER,X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	Bi	LDA	(OPER).Y	2	5 *

LDX

#### Load X register.

NZCIDV \*\*

LDX loads the X REGISTER with data from the specified memory location. If the IM-MEDIATE mode is specified, the data to be loaded will be the second byte of the instruction.

Addressing Mode	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMMEDIATE	A2	LDX #OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	A6	LDX OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,Y	B6	LDX OPER,Y	2	4
ABSOLUTE	AE	LDX OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,Y	BE	LDX OPER.Y	3	4 *

# LDY

#### Load Y register.

NZCIDV \*\*

LDY loads the Y REGISTER with data from the specified memory location. If the IM-MEDIATE mode is specified, the data to be loaded will be the second byte of the instruction.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruct Forms		No. Bytes	No. C <b>y</b> cl	
IMMEDIATE ZERO PAGE ZERO PAGE,X ABSOLUTE ABSOLUTE,X	A0 A4 B4 AC BC	LDY OPI LDY OPI LDY OPI	ER,Y	2 2 2 3 3	2 3 4 4 4	<b>v</b>

LSR

Shift right one bit (memory or accumulator).

NZCIDV 0\*\*

LSR shifts the ACCUMULATOR or the specified memory location to the right one bit. A 0 is shifted into the most significant bit, clearing the negative bit in the STATUS register. The least significant bit is shifted into the CARRY bit.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>ytes</b>	C <b>y</b> cles
ACCUMULATOR	4A	LSR A	1	2
ZERO PAGE	46	LSR OPER	2	5
ZERO PAGE,X	56	LSR OPER,X	2	6
ABSOLUTE	4E	LSR OPER	3	6
ABSOLUTE,X	5E	LSR OPER,X	3	7

NOP

No operation.

NZCIDV

This instruction doesn't do anything for 2 cycles.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	Instruction Format	No. Bytes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
				_
IMPLIED	EA	NOP	1	2

### ORA

#### OR memory with accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*

ORA performs a logical OR between the ACCUMULATOR and the immediate data or the data in the specified memory location.

Addressing Mode  IMMEDIATE	OP Code		struction Format	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
	09	ORA	#OPER	2	2
ZERO PAGE	95	ORA	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	15	ORA	OPER.X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	0 D	ORA	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	1 D	ORA	OPER,X	3	4 *
ABSOLUTE,Y	19	ORA	OPER.Y	ā	4 *
(INDIRECT,X)	01	ORA	(OPER.X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	11	ORA	(OPER).Y	2	5

### PHA

### Push accumulator on to stack.

NZCIDV

PHA pushes the ACCUMULATOR onto the stack.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>ytes</b>	Cycles
IMPLIED	48	PHA	i	3

# PHP

### Push status register on to stack.

NZCIDV

PHP pushes the STATUS byte onto the stack.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	08	PHP	i	3

### PLA

#### Pull accumulator from stack.

NZCIDV

\*\*

PLA pulls the ACCUMULATOR off the stack.

Addressing	ng OP Instructio		No.	No.
Mode	Code Format		Bytes	C <del>y</del> cles
IMPLIED	68	PLA	1	4

### PLP

#### Pull status register from stack.

NZCIDV

from stack

PLP pulls the STATUS byte off the stack.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	28	PLP	1	4

# ROL

### Rotate memory or accumulator one bit left.

NZCIDV

\*\*\*

ROL rotates the ACCUMULATOR or the specified memory location one bit to the left through the CARRY bit. The CARRY bit is rotated into the least significant bit and the most significant bit is rotated into the CARRY bit.

Addressing Mode  ACCUMULATOR	OP Code		ruction ormat	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
	2A	ROL	#OPER	1	2
ZERO PAGE	26	ROL	OPER	2	5
ZERO PAGE,X	36	ROL	OPER.X	2	5
ABSOLUTE	2E	ROL	OPER	3	6
ABSOLUTE,X	3E	ROL	OPER,X	3	7

### ROR

#### Rotate memory or accumulator one bit right.

NZCIDV

\*\*\*

ROR rotates the ACCUMULATOR or the specified memory location one bit to the right through the CARRY bit. The CARRY bit is rotated into the most significant bit and the least significant bit is rotated into the CARRY bit.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		ruction rmat	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ACCUMULATOR	6A	ROR	#OPER	1	2
ZERO PAGE	66	ROR	OPER	2	5
ZERO PAGE,X	76	ROR	OPER,X	2	6
ABSOLUTE	6E	ROR	OPER	3	6
ABSOLUTE,X	7E	ROR	OPER,X	3	7

### RTI

#### Return from interrupt.

NZCIDV

from stack

RTI returns from an interrupt by pulling the STATUS byte off the stack and pulling the PROGRAM COUNTER off the stack. The values pulled from the stack were pushed onto the stack by the interrupt or BRK instruction.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <del>y</del> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	40	RTI	1	6

### RTS

#### Return from subroutine.

NZCIDV

RTS returns from a subroutine to the instruction following the jump to subroutine instruction.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.	
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>ytes</b>	C <b>y</b> cles	
IMPLIED	60	RTS	1	6	

### SBC

#### Subtract memory from accumulator with carry.

NZCIDV \*\*\*

SBC subtracts the immediate data or the specified memory location from the AC-CUMULATOR using the CARRY bit as a borrow bit. This instruction will subtract the complement of the CARRY bit from the least significant bit of the ACCUMULATOR.

If the DECIMAL mode is set, the data will be treated as binary coded decimal data. In this case, 99 is the highest value that can be represented in the ACCUMULATOR. As with the binary mode of operation, the CARRY bit will be cleared if the value goes below zero.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		struction Format	No. B <b>ytes</b>	No. C <b>y</b> cles
	E9	SBC SBC	#OPER OPER	2 2	2
ZERO PAGE ZERO PAGE,X ABSOLUTE	E5 F5 ED	SBC SBC	OPER,X OPER	2	3 4 4
ABSOLUTE,X ABSOLUTE,Y	FD F9	SBC SBC	OPER,X OPER.Y	3	4 * 4 *
(INDIRECT,X) (INDIRECT),Y	E1 F1	SBC SBC	(OPER,X) (OPER),Y	2 2	6 5 *

### SEC

Set carry bit.

NZCIDV

1

SEC sets the CARRY bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	38	SEC	1	2

SED

Set decimal mode.

NZCIDV

1

SED sets the DECIMAL mode bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	Cycles
IMPLIED	F8	SED	1	2

SEI

Set interrupt disable bit.

NZCIDV

1

SEI sets the INTERRUPT DISABLE bit in the STATUS register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>ytes</b>	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	78	SEI	i	2

STA

Store accumulator in memory.

NZCIDV

STA stores the contents of the ACCUMULATOR into the specified memory location.

Addressing Mode	OP Code	-	truction ormat	No. B <b>y</b> tes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ZERO PAGE	85	STA	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	95	STA	OPER.X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	8D	STA	OPER	3	4
ABSOLUTE,X	9D	STA	OPER,X	3	5
ABSOLUTE,Y	99	STA	OPER,Y	3	5
(INDIRECŤ,X)	81	STA	(OPER,X)	2	6
(INDIRECT),Y	91	STA	(OPER),Y	2	6

# STX

#### Store X register in memory.

NZCIDV

STX stores the contents of the X REGISTER into the specified memory location.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>ytes</b>	C <b>y</b> cles
ZERO PAGE	86	STX OPER	2 2	3
ZERO PAGE,Y	96	STX OPER,Y		4
ABSOLUTE	8E	STX OPER	3	4

# STY

#### Store Y register in memory.

NZCIDV

STY stores the contents of the Y REGISTER into the specified memory location.

Addressing Mode	OP Code		uction mat	No. B <del>y</del> tes	No. C <b>y</b> cles
ZERO PAGE	84	STY	OPER	2	3
ZERO PAGE,X	94	STY	OPER,X	2	4
ABSOLUTE	80	STY	OPER	3	4

### TAX

### Transfer accumulator to X register.

NZCIDV

\*\*

TAX transfers the data in the ACCUMULATOR to the X register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	88	TAX	1	2

# TAY

#### Transfer accumulator to Y register.

NZCIDV

TAY transfers the data in the ACCUMULATOR to the Y register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	A8	TAY	1	2

# TSX

Transfer stack pointer to X register.

NZCIDV

\*\*

TSX transfers the current STACK POINTER to the X register.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	Cycles
IMPLIED	BA	TSX	1	2

# TXS

Transfer X register to stack pointer.

NZCIDV

TXS transfers the data in the X register to the STACK POINTER.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	Bytes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	9A	TXS	1	2

# TXA

### Transfer X register to accumulator.

 $\mathbf{N}\ \mathbf{Z}\ \mathbf{C}\ \mathbf{I}\ \mathbf{D}\ \mathbf{V}$ 

\*\*

TXA transfers the data in the X register to the ACCUMULATOR.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	84	TXA	1	2

# TYA

Transfer Y register to accumulator.

NZCIDV

\*\*

TYA transfers the data in the Y register to the ACCUMULATOR.

Addressing	OP	Instruction	No.	No.
Mode	Code	Format	B <b>y</b> tes	C <b>y</b> cles
IMPLIED	98	TYA	i	2

# **Appendix B**

Descriptions of all the macros in the MACLIB file are in this section. Each description includes the macro name, the 6510 registers that are affected by calling the macro, a description of what the macro does, and the syntax of the instruction line. If a macro requires any parameters, they are described also. Most of the macros have been discussed elsewhere in the text of the book, and this section provides a quick reference guide to them. The macros are arranged alphabetically.

A X Y SP

ADRES loads a two byte address into memory locations.

ADRES ?1,?2

?1=Address to be loaded into memory.
?2=Destination address of the address.

**ANOP** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

This macro produces no code, but provides a convenient place to hang a label.

ANOP

ASL<sub>2</sub>

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

ASL2 shifts a two byte value 1 bit to the left.

ASL2 ?1

?1=Address of the first of two bytes to shift left.

A X Y SP

\*

BANK selects the 16K bank of memory that the VIC chip can access.

BANK 21

?1=Number of the bank to select.

0=\$0000-\$3FFF 1=\$4000-\$7FFF 2=\$8000-\$BFFF 3=\$C000-\$FFFF

**BGT** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

A branch is performed if the CARRY bit is set and the ZERO bit is set.

BGT ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

BLE

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

A branch is performed if the CARRY bit is clear or the ZERO bit is set.

**BLE** ?1

**BLNK** 

### REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

BLNK blanks the screen to the border color.

**BLNK** 

**DBADC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

DBADC adds one two byte value to another.

DBADC ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first number.
?2=Address of the second number.
?3=Destination address of result.

**DBDEC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

DBDEC decrements a two byte number by a specified value.

DBDEC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to be decremented. ?2=Number to be subtracted.

**DBADCI** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

DBADCI adds a one byte number to a two byte number.

DBADCI ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first number.
?2=Immediate data or the address of the number to add.
?3=Destination address of result.

**DBINC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

	n	Λ	T	OI.
ſ	*			

DBINC increments a two byte number by a specified value.

DBINC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to increment.
?2=Number to be added.

**DBPL** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP

DBPL decrements the X or Y register and branches if the NEGATIVE bit is clear.

DBPL ?1,?2.

?1=X or Y to specify the register to be used.
?2=Destination of the branch

NOTE--Either the contents of the X register or the Y register will be altered depending on ?1.

**DBSBC** 

### REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

DBSBC subtracts one two byte value from another.

DBSBC ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first number.

?2=Address of the number to subtract.
?3=Destination address of result.

**DBSBCI** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP
*			

DBSBCI subtracts a one byte number from a two byte number.

DBSBCI ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first number.

?2=Immediate data or the address of the number to subtract.

?3=Destination address of result.

DS

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

DS defines a number of bytes to be allocated for data storage starting at the current program counter location.

DS ?1

?1=Number of bytes to allocate. This macro should be preceded by a label.

**FILBYT** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

FILBYT fills up to 255 bytes of memory with the same value.

FILBYT '?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first byte to fill.
?2=Data to load into memory.

?3=Number of bytes to fill.

FILL

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\* \* \*

FILL fills a number of 256 byte pages of memory with a value.

FILL ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the first byte to fill.
?2=Data to fill the area with.
?3=Number of 256 byte pages to fill.

GRABAS

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

GRABAS sets the base address of graphics in the current bank.

GRABAS ?1

?1=The base address of graphics memory. This address must be a multiple of \$0800.

A X Y SP

GRAPH enables a bit mapped graphics mode.

GRAPH

**HDEC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

HDEC decrements a nine bit sprite position with the ninth bit in HMSB. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to decrement in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions.

HDEC 21

?1=Base address of the horizontal position array.

HINC

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

HINC increments a nine bit sprite position with the ninth bit in HMSB. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to increment in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions.

HINC ?1

?1=Base address of the horizontal position array.

A X Y SP \* \* \*

IPULL restores the A, X, and Y registers to their original values before an interrupt routine and clears the video interrupt.

**IPULL** 

1	۲,	7	1	7
	ı		ı	

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	A	I	5P

JCC causes a jump if the CARRY bit is clear.

JCC ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

**JCS** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP

JCS causes a jump if the CARRY bit is set.

JCS ?1

A X Y SP

JEQ causes a jump if the ZERO bit is set.

JEQ ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

**JGE** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JGE causes a jump if the CARRY bit is set.

JGE ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

**JGT** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JGT causes a jump if the ZERO bit is clear and the CARRY bit is set.

JGT ?1

JLE causes a jump if the CARRY bit is clear and the ZERO bit is set.

JLE ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

JLT

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JLT causes a jump if the CARRY bit is clear.

JLT ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

**JMI** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JMI causes a jump if the NEGATIVE bit is set.

JMI ?1

**JNE** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JNE causes a jump if the ZERO bit is clear.

JNE ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

JPL

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

JPL causes a jump if the NEGATIVE bit is clear.

JPL ?1

?1=Destination address for the jump.

**LDMEM** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

LDMEM moves data from one location to another or loads an immediate value into memory using the accumulator.

LDMEM ?1,?2

?1=Immediate data or memory location to move.
?2=Destination address.

# LDMEMX

#### REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

LDMEMX moves data from one location to another or loads an immediate value into memory using the X register.

LDMEMX ?1,?2

?1=Immediate data or memory location to move.
?2=Destination address.

LDMEMY

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

LDMEMY moves data from one location to another or loads an immediate value into memory using the Y register.

LDMEMY ?1,?2

?1=Immediate data or memory location to move.
?2=Destination address.

LSR2

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

LSR2 shift a two-byte value 1 bit to the right.

LSR2 ?1

?1=Address of the first of two bytes to shift right.

## **KILL**

## REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\* \* \*

KILL turns off the Commodore's operating system:

- 1. BASIC is disconnected.
- 2. Joysticks are enabled for input.
- 3. System timers are turned off.
- 4. Raster interrupts are enabled.
- 5. All pending interrupts are cleared.
- 6. Page 0 of RAM is cleared.
- 7. The NMI vector is set to point at an RTI instruction.

KILL

**MULTOF** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

MULTOF disables a multicolor graphics mode.

MULTOF

**MULTON** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

MULTON enables a multicolor graphics mode.

MULTON

MVCOL

## REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\* \* \*

MVCOL fills color RAM with a value.

MVCOL ?1

?1=Value to fill color RAM with.

## MVMEM

REGISTERS DESTROYED

Moves a number of 256 byte pages of memory to a different area in memory.

MVMEM ?1,?2,?3

?1=Starting address of memory to move.

?2=Destination address of data.

?3=Number of 256 byte pages to move.

# **NIBLL**

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP

NIBLL shifts the lower byte of the accumulator into the upper byte.

NIBLL

**NIBLR** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

NIBLR shifts the upper byte of the accumulator into the lower byte.

NIBLR

NOT

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

NOT complements the contents of the accumulator.

NOT

**PUNPCK** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

\*

PUNPCK unpacks a nine bit horizontal position into a two byte number. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to unpack in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions.

PUNPCK ?1,?2,?3

?1=Base address of the horizontal position array.
?2=Address of the most significant bit register.
?3=Destination of the unpacked bytes.

A X Y SP

*		

QDDEC decrements a four byte number by a specified value.

QDDEC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to be decremented. ?2=Number to be subtracted.

**QDINC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	A	I	2 <b>L</b>
*			

QDINC increments a four byte number by a specified value.

QDINC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to increment. ?2=Number to be added.

**RAST** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

RAST enables the VIC chip to generate an interrupt on a specified scan line.

RAST ?1

?1=Immediate data or memory location that specifies the scan line on which to generate an interrupt.

## **SMNPC**

#### REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP
<b>*</b>			

SMNPC unpacks a nine bit horizontal position into a one byte number. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to unpack in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions. The resulting single byte is the nine bit horizontal position divided by 2.

SMNPC ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the horizontal position register. ?2=Address of the most significant bit register. ?3=Destination of the unpacked byte.

## **SMNPCX**

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP
*			

SMNPCX unpacks a nine bit horizontal position into a one byte number. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to unpack in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions. The resulting single byte is the nine bit horizontal divided by 2.

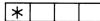
SMNPCX ?1,?2,?3

?1=Base address of the horizontal position array. ?2=Address of the most significant bit register. ?3=Destination of the unpacked byte.

TEXT

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP



TEXT enables a character graphics mode.

**TEXT** 

**TPDEC** 

#### REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

TPDEC decrements a three byte number by a specified value.

TPDEC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to be decremented. ?2=Number to be subtracted.

**TPINC** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	X	Y	SP
*			

TPINC increments a three byte number by a specified value.

TPINC ?1,?2

?1=Address of the number to increment.
?2=Number to be added.

**TXBAS** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

TXBAS sets the base address of TEXT memory in the current bank.

TXBAS ?1

?1=Base address of TEXT. Must be a multiple of \$0400.

**UNBLNK** 

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A X Y SP

UNBLNK enables the screen display.

UNBLNK

UNPACK

REGISTERS DESTROYED

A	A	1	5P
*			

UNPACK unpacks a nine bit horizontal position into a two byte number. The X register must contain the index number of the byte to unpack in an 8 byte array of horizontal positions.

UNPACK ?1,?2,?3

?1=Address of the horizontal position register. ?2=Address of the most significant bit register. ?3=Destination of the unpacked bytes.

# **Appendix C**

In this section, you will find listings of all the source code files mentioned in the book. Memory dumps are provided for the binary files, such as sprites and lookup charts. Memory dumps are also provided for the assembled versions of the programs described in this book.

If you are going to enter one of the binary files by hand, you must be sure to enter the data exactly as shown. Otherwise, the program may not run, or in the case of graphics, will not look right.

Table C-1 is a list of the programs in this Appendix. The type of each program and its loading address are also provided. A program can be one of the following types:

Listing Number	Name	Type	Address	BASADR
C - 1	MACLIB	SRC		
C - 2	SYSDEF	SRC		
C - 3	INTER-DEMO	SRC		
C - 4	INT DEMO.O	BIN	\$1000	4096
C - 5	SOUND	SRC		
C - 6	SOUND DEMO	BIN	\$1000	4096
C - 7	COMMON	SRC		
C - 8	SNDDEF	SRC		
C - 9	DATA	SRC		
C - 10	EDIT SND	SRC		

Listing				
Number	Name	Type	Address	BASADR
C - 11	SOUND EDIT	BIN	\$1000	4096
C - 12	KO-COM	BAS		
C - 13	COM-KO	BAS		
C - 14	DISPLAY PIC	BAS		
C - 15	MVIT	BIN	\$2000	8192
C - 16	PIC A CASTLE	BIN	\$6000	
C - 17	SPRITE MAKER	BAS		
C - 18	SLIB.O	BIN	\$8000	
C - 19	CLSP2	BIN	<b>\$400</b> 0	
C - 20	SCREEN-MAKE	BAS		
C - 21	CLBACK1	BIN	\$6000	
C - 22	CLSP1	BIN	<b>\$4000</b>	·
C - 23	PHOENIX V1.4N	BIN	\$8000	32768
C - 24	BOGHOP	SRC		
C - 25	BOGHOP.O	BIN	\$1400	5120
C - 26	BOGDEF	SRC		
C - 27	BOGDAT	SRC		
C - 28	XXPLOT	SRC		
C - 29	LOOKUP	BIN	\$1000	
C - 30	BOGSPR	BIN	\$4000	
C - 31	OOPLOT .	SRC		

- SRC An assembly language source code file. This type of file should be loaded by an assembler.
- BAS A BASIC program. This type of file can be loaded by entering LOAD"NAME",8. The program can then be RUN.
- BIN A binary data file. This type of file can be loaded by entering LOAD"NAME",8,1 or by a machine language monitor. If the file is a program, it can be run by entering SYS BASADR, where BASADR is the decimal address of where the program will be loaded. If the file is not a program, no BASADR will be listed.

A short description of each of the files follows.

- Listing C-1, MACLIB, is the macro library source code.
- Listing C-2, SYSDEF, is a file of system definitions.
- Listing C-3, INTER-DEMO, is the source code for INT DEMO.O, a demonstration of the use of interrupts to change background colors.
- Listing C-4, INT DEMO.O is the assembled version of INTER-DEMO.
- Listing C-5, SOUND, is the source code file for the SOUND DEMO program.
- Listing C-6, SOUND DEMO, is the assembled SOUND file, which can be run.
- Listing C-7, COMMON, is a file of musical definitions.

Listing C-8, SNDDEF, is a file of RAM definitions used by both SOUND and EDIT SOUND.

Listing C-9, DATA, is a data file used by SOUND.

Listing C-10, EDIT SND, is the source code for the SOUND EDIT program.

Listing C-11, SOUND EDIT, is a screen editor for the SID chip. With this program, you can test sound effects in your program later.

Listing C-12, KO-COM translates a Koala Pad picture filename into a more usable format.

Listing C-13, COM-KO, translates a Koala Pad picture filename in the Commodore format to the Koala Pad format.

Listing C-14, DISPLAY PIC, will display a Koala Pad picture on the screen if its name has been translated to the Commodore format. This program can display PIC A CASTLE.

Listing C-15, MVIT, is a machine language subroutine used by DISPLAY PIC. This routine will display a picture once it is loaded into the computer.

Listing C-16, PIC A CASTLE, is a Koala Pad picture file whose name has been translated to the Commodore format.

Listing C-17, SPRITE MAKER, is a utility program that aids in the design of sprites.

Listing C-18, SLIBO contains some machine language routines that are called by the SPRITE MAKER program.

Listing C-19, CLSP2, contains sprites used by the SPRITE MAKER program.

Listing C-20, SCREEN-MAKE, is a utility program that is designed to aid in the design of character graphics screens.

Listing C-21, CLBACK1, is a file that has the character set to be used by the SCREEN-MAKE program. You can add to this file or replace it with a character set of your own. If you replace this file, your new file must load into memory starting at \$6000.

Listing C-22, CLSP1, is a sprite used by the SCREEN-MAKE program.

Listing C-23, PHOENIX V1.4N, is a ready-to-run arcade style game.

Listing C-24, BOGHOP, is the main code file for the game BOGHOP.

Listing C-25, BOGHOPO, is a ready-to-run arcade game that is fully described in Chapter 12.

Listing C-26, BOGDEF, is a file of RAM variables used by the BOGHOP game.

Listing C-27, BOGDAT, is a data file used by the BOGHOP game.

Listing C-28, XXPLOT, is a point plotting subroutine. The LOOKUP file must be loaded and the variables defined, as in the beginning of the BOGHOP program, for this routine to work. Points are exclusively OR'd to the screen by this program.

Listing C-29, LOOKUP, is a data file that is used by XXPLOT and OOPLOT.

Listing C-30, BOGSPR, is a file of sprites used by the BOGHOP program.

Listing C-31, OOPLOT, is a point plotting routine similar to XXPLOT. The only difference is that OOPLOT ORs as point to the screen instead of exclusively ORing it.

### Listing C-1: The MACLIB Source Code

```
1000 ;PUT"@0:MACLIB

1010 ;

1020 ;THIS IS A MACRO LIBRARY

1030 ;IT SHOULD BE THE FIRST LIBRARY

1040 ;LOADED

1050 ;

1060 ;LATEST ADDITIONS 03/16/84

1070 ;
```

```
1080 ;
1090 ;
             .MAC IPULL
1100
1110
             LDA #$FF
1120
             STA VIRQ
1130
             PLA
1140
             TAY
1150
             PLA
1160
             TAX
1170
             PLA
1180
             RTI
             .MND
1190
1200 ;
1210
             .MAC KILL
                              :KILLS 0/S
1220
             SEI
1230
             LDMEM #$06.PORT ; DISCONNECT BASIC
1240
             LDA #$00
             STA CIANTI
1250
1260
             STA CIANT2
1270
             LDA CIANTI
1280
             LDA CIANT2
1290
             LDA #$00
1300
             STA $DC02
                               :JOYSTICK ENABLE
             STA $DC03
1310
1320
             STA $DC0E
                               ;KILL TIMERS
             STA $DC0F
1330
1340
             STA $DD0E
1350
             STA $DD0F
1360
             LDMEM #$01, VIRQM ; RAST INT ONLY
1370
             LDMEM #$FF, VIRQ ; CLEAR VID INTS
1380
             LDX #$02
1390
             LDA #$00
             STA $00,X
1400 ?4
                              ;CLEAR PAGE 0
1410
             INX
             BNE ?4
1420
1430 ;
1440
             LDX #$FF
1450
             TXS
1460
             ADRES RET.NMINU
1470 ;
1480
             .MND
1490 ;
1500 ;
1510
             .MAC ADRES
                               :SOURCE.DEST
1520
             LDA #<?1
1530
             STA ?2
1540
             LDA #>?1
1550
             STA ?2+1
1560
             .MND
1570 ;
1580
             .MAC DBING
                               ;TWO BYTE INC
1590
             LDA ?1
1600
             CLC
             ADC #?2
1610
1620
             STA ?1
1630
             LDA ##00
1640
             ADC 21+1
1650
             STA ?1+1
             .MND
1660
```

```
1670 ;
             .MAC DBDEC
                              ;2 BYTE DEC
1680
1690
             LDA ?1
1700
             SEC
1710
             SBC #?2
1720
             STA ?1
             LDA ?1+1
1730
1740
             SBC #$00
1750
             STA ?1+1
1760
             .MND
1770 ;
1780
             .MAC RAST
1790
             LDA ?1
1800
             STA RASTER
1810
             LDA YSCRL
1820
             AND #$7F
1830
             STA YSCRL
1840
             .MND
1850 ;
1860 ;
1870
             .MAC DS
1880
             *=*+?1
1890
             .MND
1900 ;
1910 ;
1920
             .MAC HINC
                              :MSB OFFSET IN X
1930
             INC ?1,X
1940
             BNE ?6
1950
             LDA HMSB
             ORA BITPOS,X
1960
1970
             STA HMSB
1980 ?6
             .MND
1990 ;
2000 ;
2010
             .MAC HDEC
                              :MSB OFFSET IN X
2020
             DEC ?1,X
             LDA ?1,X
2030
2040
             CMP ##FF
             BNE ?6
2050
2060
             LDA HMSB
2070
             AND BITPOS,X
2080
            BNE ?5
2090
             LDA HMSB
             ORA BITPOS,X
2100
2110
             STA HMSB
2120
            BNE ?6
                              ; BRANCH ALWAYS
2130 ;
2140 ?5
            LDA HMSB
2150
            AND BITAND,X
2160
            STA HMSB
2170 ?6
             .MND
2180 ;
2190
             .MAC UNPACK
                              :LOAD X--SRC.MSB.DST
2200
            LDA ?2
2210
            AND BITPOS,X
2220
            BEQ ?4
2230
            LDA #$01
            STA ?3+1
2240 24
2250
            LDA 21
```

```
2260
            STA ?3
2270
             .MND
2280 ;
             .MAC PUNPCK
2290
2300
            LDA ?2
2310
            AND BITPOS.X
2320
            BEQ ?4
2330
            LDA #$01
2340 ?4
            STA ?3+1
2350
            LDA ?1,X
             STA ?3
2360
             .MND
2370
2380 ;
             .MAC SMNPC
                              :SRC.MSB.DST--
2390
2400
            LDA ?2
2410
             AND BITPOS,X
             BEQ ?4
2420
             LDA #$01
2430
             STA ?3
2440 ?4
             ROR ?3
2450
             LDA ?1
2460
             ROR A
2470
             STA ?3
2480
             .MND
2490
2500 ;
             .MAC SMNPCX
                              :INDEXED BY X
2510
             LDA ?2
2520
             AND BITPOS,X
2530
2540
             BEQ ?4
2550
             LDA #$01
             STA ?3
2560 ?4
             ROR ?3
2570
             LDA ?1.X
2580
2590
             ROR A
             STA ?3
2600
             .MND
2610
2620 :
2630 :
2640 :
2650 :
2660 ;
             .MAC DBADC
                              ;A,+B,=C
2370
2680
             LDA ?1
             CLC
2690
2700
             ADC ?2
             STA ?3
2710
2720
             LDA 21+1
             ADC ?2+1
2730
             STA ?3+1
2740
2750
             .MND
2760 ;
             .MAC DBADCI
                              ;A,+B,=C
2770
             LDA ?1
2780
2790
             CLC
             ADC ?2
2800
             STA ?3
 2810
             LDA ?1+1
 2820
             ADC #$00
 2830
             STA ?3+1
 2840
```

```
2850
            .MND
2860 ;
2870 ;
            .MAC DBSBC
                           :A.-B.=C
2880
2890
            LDA ?1
2900
            SEC
2910
            SBC ?2
2920
            STA ?3
2930
            LDA ?1+1
2940
            SBC ?2+1
            STA ?3+1
2950
2960
            .MND
2970 ;
            .MAC DBSBCI ;A,-B,=C
2980
2990
            LDA ?1
3000
            SEC
            SBC ?2
3010
            STA ?3
3020
3030
            LDA ?1+1
3040
            SBC #$00
3050
            STA ?3+1
            .MND
3060
3070 :
3080;
3090
            .MAC NIBLR ; MOVE NIBBLE RIGHT
3100
            LSR A
3110
           LSR A
3120
           LSR A
3130
           LSR A
            .MND
3140
3150 ;
3160 :
3170
            .MAC NIBLL
                          :MOVE NIBBLE LEFT
3180
            ASL A
3190
            ASL A
3200
            ASL A
            ASL A
3210
            .MND
3220
3230 ;
3240 ;
3250
            .MAC ASL2
                           ;TWO BYTE ASL
3260
            ASL ?1
3270
            ROL ?1+1
            .MND
3280
3290 ;
3300 ;
3310
            .MAC LSR2
                            :TWO BYTE LSR
            LSR ?1
3320
           ROR ?1+1
3330
3340
            .MND
3350 ;
3360 :
                            ;BRAANCH IF >
3370
            .MAC BGT
            BEQ ?4
3380
3390
            BCS 71
3400 ?4
            .MND
3410 ;
3420 ;
3430
            .MAC BLE
                     ;BRANCH IF <=
```

```
3440
             BCC ?1
3450
             BEQ ?1
3460
             .MND
3470 ;
3480 ;
3490
             .MAC DBNE
                               ; DEC BRANCH IF NOT 0
3500
             DE?1
3510
             BNE ?2
3520
             .MND
3530 ;
3540 ;
3550
             .MAC DJNE
3560
             DE?1
3570
             BEQ ?4
             JMP ?2
3580
3590 ?4
             .MND
3600 ;
3610.;
3620 ;
3630 ;
3640 ;
3650
             .MAC DBPL
                              ;DEC BRANCH +
3660
             DE?1
3670
             BPL ?2
3680
             .MND
3690 ;
3700 ;
3710
             .MAC JCC
                              ; JUMP IF CARRY CLR
3720
             BCS ?4
3730
             JMP ?1
             .MND
3740 ?4
3750 ;
3760 ;
3770
             .MAC JCS
3780
             BCC 24
3790
             JMP ?1
3800 ?4
             .MND
3810 ;
3820 ;
3830
             .MAC JEQ
3840
             BNE ?4
3850
             JMP ?1
3860 ?4
            .MND
3870 ;
3880 ;
3890
             .MAC JGE
3900
             BLT ?4
3910
            JMP ?1
            .MND
3920 ?4
3930 ;
3940 ;
3950
             .MAC JGT
3960
             BEQ ?4
3970
             BCC ?4
             JMP ?1
3980
3990 ?4
             .MND
4000 ;
4010 ;
             .MAC JLE
4020
```

```
4030
            BEQ ?3
4040
            BCS ?4
4050 ?3
            JMP ?1
4060 ?4
            .MND
4070 ;
4080 ;
4090
            .MAC JLT
            BCS 24
4100
            JMP ?1
4110
4120 ?4
            .MND
4130 ;
4140 ;
4150
            .MAC JMI
4160
            BPL 24
4170
            JMP ?1
4180 ?4
            .MND
4190 ;
4200 ;
            .MAC JNE
4210
4220
            BEQ ?4
            JMP ?1
4230
4240 ?4
            .MND
4250 ;
4260 ;
             .MAC JPL
4270
4280
             BMI ?4
            JMP ?1
4290
4300 ?4
            .MND
4310 ;
4320 ;
            .MAC LDMEM
4330
4340
            LDA 21
4350
            STA ?2
4360
            .MND
4370 ;
4380 ;
4390
            .MAC LDMEMX
4400
            LDX ?1
4410
            STX ?2
            .MND
4420
4430 ;
4440 :
            .MAC LDMEMY
LDY ?1
4450
4450
             STY ?2
4470
            .MND
4480
4490 ;
4500 ;
             .MAC BANK
4510
             LDA #$03
4520
             STA $DD02
4530
             SEC
4540
             SBC #?1
4550
4560
             STA $DD00
4570
            .MND
4580 ;
4590 ;
            .MAC MUMEM
                              ;SRC,DST,#PAGES
4600
           ADRES ?1,SCRPT
4610
```

```
4620
            ADRES ?2.SCRDST
4330
             LDY #$00
4640
             LDX #$00
4650 ?5
            LDA (SCRPT).Y
4660
             STA (SCRDST),Y
4670
             INY
4680
             BNE ?5
4690
             INC SCRPT+1
4700
             INC SCRDST+1
4710
             INX
4720
             CPX #?3
4730
             BNE ?5
4740
            .MND
4750 ;
4760 ;
4770
             .MAC MVCOL
                              ; COLOR
4780
            ADRES $D800,SCRDST
4790
            LDY #$00
4800
            LDX #$00
4810 ?4
            LDA #?1
4820 ?5
             STA (SCRDST),Y
4830
             INY
            BNE ?5
4840
4850
             INC SCRDST+1
4860
            LDA SCRDST+1
4870
            CMP #$DC
4880
            BNE 24
4890
            .MND
4900 ;
4910 ;
4920
             .MAC FILL
4930
            ADRES ?1,SCRDST
4940
            LDY #$00
4950
            LDX #$00
            LDA #?2
4960 ?4
4970 ?5
           "STA (SCRDST),Y
4980
             INY
4990
             BNE ?5
5000
             INC SCRDST+1
5010
             INX
            CPX #?3
5020
5030
             BNE 24
5040
            .MND
5050 ;
5060 ;
             .MAC FILBYT
5070
            ADRES ?1,DST
5080
5090
             LDY #$00
            LDA #?2
5100
5110 24
             STA (DST).Y
5120
             INY
5130
             CPY #23
5140
             BNE 24
5150
             .MND
5160 ;
5170 ;
5180
             .MAC ANOP
5190
             .MND
5200 ;
```

```
5210 ;
             .MAC TEXT
5220
5230
             LDA YSCRL
5240
             AND #$DF
5250
             STA YSCRL
             .MND
5260
5270 ;
5280 ;
5290
             .MAC GRAPH
5300
             LDA YSCRL
5310
             ORA #$20
             STA YSCRL
5320
5330
             .MND
5340 :
5350 ;
5360
             .MAC MULTON
5370
             LDA XSCRL
5380
             ORA #$10
5390
             STA XSCRL
5400
             .MND
5410 :
5420 :
5430
             .MAC MULTOF
5440
             LDA XSCRL
5450
             AND #$EF
5460
             STA XSCRL
5470
             .MND
5480 ;
5490 ;
5500
             .MAC BLNK
5510
             LDA YSCRL
             AND #$EF
5520
5530
             STA YSCRL
             .MND
5540
5550 ;
5560 ;
5570
             .MAC UNBLNK
             LDA YSCRL
5580
5590
             ORA #$10
             STA YSCRL
5600
5610
             .MND
5620 :
5630 ;
             .MAC TXBAS
5640
5650
             LDA #>?1
             ASL A
5660
5670
             ASL A
             STA BUF1
5680
5690
             LDA VIDBAS
5700
             AND #$0F
5710
             ORA BUF1
5720
             STA VIDBAS
5730
             .MND
5740 ;
5750 ;
             .MAC GRABAS
5760
5770
             LDA #>?1
5780
             LSR A
5790
             LSR A
```

```
5800
             STA BUF1
5810
             LDA VIDBAS
5820
             AND ##F0
5830
             ORA BUF1
5840
             STA VIDBAS
5850
             .MND
5860 ;
5870 :
5880 ;
5890 :
5900 ;
5910
             .MAC NOT
                              :COMPLEMENTS ACC
5920
             EOR #$FF
5930
             .MND
5940 ;
             .MAC TPINC
5950
                              ;THREE BYTE INC
5960
             LDA ?1
5970
             CLC
5980
             ADC #?2
5990
             STA ?1
6000
             LDA #$00
3010
             ADC 21+1
             STA ?1+1
6020
6030
             LDA #$00
             ADC ?1+2
6040
6050
             STA ?1+2
             .MND
6060
6070 ;
6080 ;
6090
             .MAC QDINC
                              ; FOUR BYTE INC
             LDA ?1
6100
6110
             CLC
             ADC #?2
6120
6130
             STA ?1
             LDA #$00
6140
             ADC: ?1+1
6150
             STA ?1+1
6160
             LDA #$00
6170
             ADC ?1+2
6180
             STA ?1+2
6190
             LDA ##00
6200
             ADC ?1+3
6210
             STA ?1+3
6220
6230
             .MND
6240 ;
6250 ;
             .MAC TPDEC
                               :3 BYTE DEC
6260
             LDA ?1
6270
             SEC
6280
             SBC #?2
6290
             STA ?1
6300
             LDA ?1+1
6310
             SBC #$00
6320
             STA ?1+1
6330
             LDA ?1+2
6340
             SBC #$00
6350
             STA ?1+2
6360
              .MND
6370
6380 ;
```

```
6390 :
6400
              .MAC QDDEC :4 BYTE DEC
               LDA ?1
6410
           SEC
SBC #?2
STA ?1
LDA ?1+1
SBC #$00
STA ?1+1
LDA ?1+2
SBC #$00
STA ?1+2
SBC #$00
STA ?1+3
SBC #$00
STA ?1+3
               SEC
6420
6430
6430
6440
6450
6460
6470
6490
6520 ·
6530
3540
                .MND
6550 ;
6560 ;
                .END
6570
```

#### Listing C-2: The SYSDEF Source Code

```
1060 :
                         1420 MLTSP = $D01C
               1420 MLTSP = $D01C
1430 SPRXSZ = $D01D
1440 SSCOL = $D01E
1450 SBCOL = $D01F
1460 ;
1070 JOY1 = $DC00
1080 JOY2 = $DC01
1090 DDRA = $DC02
,1100 DDRB = $DC03
1470 BORCL = $D020
1110 :
```

```
1720 V2PWHI = $D40A
                                    2050 PURPL = $4
1730 V2CORG = $D40B
                                    2060 GREEN = $5
1740 V2ATDC = $D40C
                                    2070 BLUE = $6
1750 V2SURL = $D40D
                                    2080 YELOW = $7
1760 :
                                    2090 ORNGE = $8
1770 V3FRLO = $D40E
                                    2100 BROWN = $9
1780 V3FRHI = $D40F
                                    2110 LTRED = $A
                                    2120 GRAY1 = $B
2130 GRAY2 = $C
1790 \text{ V3PWLO} = \$D410
1800 V3PWHI = $D411
1810 V3CORG = $D412
                                    2140 LTGRN = $D
1820 V3ATDC = $D413
                                    2150 LTBLU = $E
1830 V3SURL = $D414
                                    2160 GRAY3 = $F
1840 :
                                    2170 OSYS = $EA31
1850 FLCNLO = $D415
                                    2180 :
1860 FLCNHI = $D416
                                    2190
1870 RESFLT = $D417
                                     2200 CINV
                                                = $0314
                                                         :INT VECTOR
                                    2210 NMINU = $0318 NMI VECTOR
1880 MODVOL = $D418
                                    2220 PRTDIR = $00 PORT DIR
1890 :
1900 SPOTX = $D419
                                   2230 PORT = $01
                                                           :I/O PORT
1910 SPOTY = $D41A
                                    2240 CIANT1 = $DC0D
1920 RANDOM = $D41B
                                    2250 CIANT2 = $DD0D
1930 ENVLOP = $D410
                                    2260 SPRPT1 = $5FF8
1940 :
                                    2270 SPRPT2 = $5FF9
1950 :
                                     2280 SPRPT3 = $5FFA
1960 ORGVAL = $8000
                                     2290 SPRPT4 = $5FFB
1970 :
                                    2300 SPRPT5 = $5FFC
1980 ;
                                    2310 SPRPT6 = $5FFD
1990 :COLORS
                                    2320 SPRPT7 = $5FFE
2000 :
                                    2330 SPRPT8 = $5FFF
2010 BLACK = 0
                                    2340 TXSCRN = $0400
2020 WHITE = $1
                                    2350 :
2030 RED = $2
                                     2360 ;
2040 CYAN = $3
                                     2370
                                                 .END
```

#### Listing C-3: The INTER-DEMO Program, Source Code for the INT DEMO.O Program

```
1000 :PUT"@0:INTER-DEMO"
1010 ;LOAD"ASM",8
1020 ;
1030 ; INTERRUPT DEMO
1050 ;TO START THE DEMO FROM BASIC
1060 :TYPE 'SYS 4096'
1070 ;
1080 ; CREATED 7/17/84
1090 ;(C) COPYRIGHT 1984, STEVEN BRESS
1100 :
1110 ;LATEST ADDITIONS 11/15/84
1120 :03:30 PM
1130 :
1140
           .OPT NOLIST,NOSYM
1150 ;
1160
           .PAGE 'MACRO LIBRARY'
           JUIB MACLIB
1170
           .PAGE 'SYSTEM DEFINITIONS'
1180
           .LIB SYSDEF
1190
1200 ;
1210
          .OPT LIST
```

```
1220 *
           = $1000
           JMP TOP
1230
1240 :
            .PAGE 'INTERRUPT DEMO CODE'
1250
1260 :
1270 :
            RTI
1280 RET
1290 TOP
            SEI
1300 ;
                           ; SHUT OFF OPERATING SYSTEM
            KILL
1310
           ADRES INTO CINV ; CINV POINTS TO INTO
1320
            RAST #$96 ;INTERRUPT AT MID SCREEN
1330
                           ;CLEAR INTERRUPT DISABLE
1340
           CLI
1350 TWID JMP TWID
                           :MAIN PROGRAM DOES NOTHING
1360 ;
1370 ;
1380 INTO LDMEM #BLUE, BCOLO ; CHANGE BACKGROUND COLOR
                            ;NEXT INTERRUPT AT BOTTOM
1390
            RAST #$FB
            ADRES INT1, CINV ; POINT TO NEXT INTERRUPT
1400
1410
            IPULL
                            :RETURN
1420 ;
1430 ;
1440 INT1
          LDMEM #GREEN.BCOL0 ; CHANGE COLOR
                            ;NEXT INTERRUPT AT MID SCREEN
            RAST #$96
1450
            ADRES INTO, CINV ; POINT TO FIRST INTERRUPT
1460
                            ; RETURN
1470
            IPULL
1480 ;
            NOP
1490
1500
            .END
```

#### Listing C-4: The INT DEMO.O Program

```
.:1060 8D 11 D0 58 4C 64 10 A9
.:1000 4C 04 10 40 78 78 A9 06
.:1008 85 01 A9 00 8D 0D DC 8D
.:1000 4C 04 10 40 78 78 A9 06
                                                .:1068 06 8D 21 D0 A9 FB 8D 12
                                                .:1070 D0 AD 11 D0 29 7F 8D 11
.:1010 0D DD AD 0D DC AD 0D DD
                                                .:1078 D0 A9 8E 8D 14 03 A9 10
.:1018 A9 00 8D 02 DC 8D 03 DC
.:1020 8D 0E DC 8D 0F DC 8D 0E

.:1020 8D 0E DC 8D 0F DC 8D 0E

.:1028 DD 8D 0F DD A9 01 8D 1A

.:1030 D0 A9 FF 8D 19 D0 A2 02

.:1038 A9 00 95 00 E8 D0 FB A2

.:1040 FF 9A A9 03 8D 18 03 A9

.:1048 19 8D 19 83 A9
                                                .:1080 8D 15 03 A9 FF 8D 19 D0
                                                .:1088 68 A8 68 AA 68 40 A9 05
                                                .:1090 8D 21 D0 A9 96 8D 12 D0
                                                .:1098 AD 11 D0 29 7F 8D 11 D0
                                                .:10A0 A9 67 8D 14 03 A9 10 8D
                                                .:10A8 15 03 A9 FF 8D 19 D0 68
.:1048 10 8D 19 03 A9 67 8D 14
                                                .:1080 A8 68 AA 68 40 EA 00 00
.:1050 03 A9 10 8D 15 03 A9 96
.:1058 8D 12 D0 AD 11 D0 29 7F
```

## Listing C-5: The SOUND Program, Source Code for the SOUND DEMO Program

```
1000 :PUT"20:SOUND"
                                                .OPT LIST,NOSYM,NOGEN
                                     1090
1010 :LOAD"ASM",8
                                    1100
                                                .LIB MACLIB
                                                .LIB SYSDEF
1020 ;
                                    1110
                                                .LIB COMMON
1030 ;SOUND EFFECTS
                                    1120
                                                .LIB SNDDEF
                                    1130
1040 ;
1050 ;CREATED 6/30/84
                                    1140 :
1060 LATEST ADDITIONS 7/02/84
                                    1150 *
                                               = $1000
1070 ;(C) COPYRIGHT 1984; STEVEN
                                    1160 ;
                                                JMP TOP
     BRESS
                                     1170
                                     1180 :
1080 :
```

```
1190
                                               1780
              .LIB DATA
                                                                STA V3CORG
1200 :
                                               1790 :
1210 ;
                                                1800
                                                               LDMEM #$00.ENABLE
            SEI
                                               1810 :
1220 TOP
             1230
1240
1250
1260
1270
1280
                                               1880 BNE NXMSG1
1890 ADRES MSAW, SRC
1900 JSP BOXX
1290 :
1300 ;
              CLI
1310
1320 START ANOP 1910 NXMSG1 CMP #$40
1330 LDMEM #$10,WAVTYP 1920 BNE NXMSG2
1340 ; 1930 ADRES MSQU,SRC
1350 ;MIDDLE FREQUENCY BASE LINE 1940 JSR PRINT
1360 ;TRIANGLE WAVE 1950 NXMSG2 CMP #$80
             1370 :
                                                               ADRES MNOI,SRC
1380
1390
1400 ;
1410
1420
1430
1448
1450
1460
1470
1476
1480 STA RESFLT 2070
1490 LDMEM #$00,FLCNLO 2080
1500 STA FLCNHI 2090
1510; 2100
1520 LDMEM #$77,S3ATDC 2110
1530 STA V3ATDC 2120
1540 LDMEM #$77,S3SURL 2130
1550 STA V3SURL 2140
1560; 2150
1570 NXTWAV LDMEM WAVTYP,S3CORG 2170
                                                               SEI
                                                             LDMEM #$40,WAVTYP
LDMEM #$00,V3ATDC
STA S3ATDC
LDMEM #$FF,V3SURL
STA S3SURL
ADRES MCPW,SRC
JSR PRINT
ADRES INT1,CINV
               1590
1600
              LDY #$00
              LDA (NOTPT3),Y
1610
              STA S3FRLO
1620
1630
              STA V3FRLO
                                             2230 ;
2240 ;
2250 LDMEM #$00,
2250 LDA ENABLE
2270 BEQ TWID2
2280 LDA S3PWLO
              INY
1640
              LDA (NOTPT3),Y
STA S3FRHI
1650
                                                              LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
1660
               STA V3FRHI
1670
               DBINC NOTPT3,$02
1680
1690 ;
                                             2290
              ADRES TUNTM, NOTTM3
1700
                                                                ORA S3PWHI
                                               2300
1710
              LDY #$00
                                                               BNE PWCH1
                                            2310 ;
2320
1720
              LDA (NOTTM3),Y
1730
               STA SNDTM3
                                                              LDMEM #$00,S3CORG
               DBINC NOTTM3,1 2330 STA V3CORG
LDA WAVTYP 2340;
ORA #$01 2350;
STA S3CORG 2360; CHANGING OCTAVES
1740
1750
1760
1770
```

```
LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
                                       2960
2370 ;
                                       2970
                                                    LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
2380
            ADRES MOCT,SRC
                                      2980 ;
2990 CHAT LDMEM #$21,S3CORG
            JSR PRINT
2390
2400 :
          LDMEM #$20,WAVTYP
ADRES OCTAVE,NOTPT3
                                                    STA V3CORG
                                      3000
2410
                                      3010
3020
                                                    LDA S3ATDC
2420
           ADRES OCTTM, NOTTM3
                                                    NIBLR
2430
                                       3030
                                                    TAX
2440 :
                                                   LDA ATLK,X
           ADRES INTO.CINV
                                       3040
2450
                                       3050
                                                    STA SNDTM3
2460 ;
                                     3060 ;
3070 ;
2470
           LDMEM #$20,S3CORG
2480
            STA V3CORG
                                   3080 LDMEM #$00
3090 TWID4 LDA TIMOUT
3100 BEQ TWID4
3110 ;
3120 LDMEM #$20
                                                    LDMEM #$00,TIMOUT
2490 ;
2500
            LDY #$00
2510
            LDA (NOTPT3),Y
            STA V3FRLO
2520
                                                LDMEM #$20,S3CORG
            STA S3FRLO
2530
                                                    STA V3CORG
                                      3130
2540 ;
                                       3140
3150
                                                    LDA S3ATDC
           LDA (NOTTM3),Y
2550
                                                    CLC
            STA SNDTM3
                                    3160
3170
3180
3190
3200
2570 ;
                                                   ADC #$10
          INY
LDA (NOTPT3),Y
STA V3FRHI
                                                   STA SSATDC
2580
                                                   STA V3ATDC
2590
                                                   AND #$F0
2600
2610
                                                   BNE CHAT
2620 ;
                                      3210 ;
          DBINC NOTPT3,2
DBINC NOTTM3,1
                                  3220 ;
3230 ;CHANGE DECAY NEXT
2630
2640
                                      3240 ;
2650 ;
          LDMEM #$77,V3ATDC
STA S3ATDC
                                      3250
                                                   ADRES MDEC, SRC
2660
2670
                                      3260
                                                    JSR PRINT
                                      3270 ;
3280
3290
2680
           STA V3SURL
                                                LDMEM #$01,WAVTYP
LDMEM #$50,S3ATDC
STA V3ATDC
LDMEM #$03,S3SURL
STA V3SURL
ADRES CN4,S3FRLO
LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRL
LDMEM S3FRHI.V3FRL
            STA S3SURL
2690
2700 ;
                                   3290
3300
3310
3320
3330
3340
3350
2710 ;
2720
           LDMEM #$21,V3CORG
            STA SBCORG
2730
2740 ;
           LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
                                                   LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO
2760 TWID3 LDA ENABLE
                                                   LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
                                      3360 ;
3370 CHDC LDMEM #$21,83CORG
             BEQ TWIDS
2770
2780 ;
2790 ;
                                       3380
                                                    STA V3CORG
2800 ; CHANGING ATTACK TIME
                                       3390
                                                   LDA S3ATDC
                                                    AND #$0F
                                       3400
             ADRES MATT, SRC
2820
                                                    TAX
                                       3410
                                                    LDA DCLK,X
            JSR PRINT
2830
                                       3420
2840 ;
                                       3430
                                                   STA SNDTM3
             SEI
2850
                                       3440 ;
             ADRES INT1, CINV
                                                   LDMEM #$00,TIMOUT
2860
                                       3450
                                       3460 TWID5 LDA TIMOUT
3470 BEQ TWID5
             CLI
2870
2880 ;
2890
            LDMEM ##01,WAVTYP
                                       3480
                                                    LDMEM #$20.S3CORG
2900 ;
                                       3490
                                                    STA V3CORG
                                      3500
           LDMEM #$05.S3ATDC
                                                   LDA S3ATDC
2910
                                     3510
3520
3530
2920
           STA V3ATDC
                                                   CLC
            LDMEM #$03,V3SURL
                                                   ADC #$01
2930
                                                   STA SBATDC
2940
            STA S3SURL
2950 ADRES BN4, S3FRLO 3540
                                                    STA V3ATDC
```

```
3550
              AND #$0F
                                              4140
                                                             LDA DCLK.X
3560
              BNE CHDC
                                               4150
                                                              STA SNDTM3
3570 :
                                              4160 ;
3580 :
                                              4170
                                                             LDMEM #$00,TIMOUT
3590 : CHANGE SUSTAIN
                                              4180 TWIDS LDA TIMOUT
                                             4190
                                                           BEQ TWIDS
3610
              ADRES MSUS,SRC
                                             4200 ;
3620
             JSR PRINT
                                             4210
                                                           LDA SBSURL
3630 ;
                                             4220
                                                            CLC
             LDMEM #$20,V3ATDC
                                            4230
4240
                                                           ADC #$01
3650
             STA SBATDC
                                                           STA S3SURL
STA V3SURL
           LDMEM #$00,S3SURL 4240
LDMEM #$00,S3SURL 4250
STA V3SURL 4260
ADRES DN4,S3FRLO 4270
LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO 4280;
LDMEM S3FRHI,V3FRHI 4290;
3660
3670
                                                           AND #$0F
3680
                                                            BNE CHRE
3690
3700
3710 ;
                                             4300 ; CHANGE LO PASS FILTER
                                         4310 ;
4320
3720 CHSU LDMEM #$21,83CORG
             STA V3CORG
                                                             ADRES MFLO.SRC
                                          4330
4340 ;
4350
              LDMEM #$01,SNDTM3
LDMEM #$00,TIMOUT
3740
                                                           JSR PRINT
3750
3760 ;
                                                           LDMEM #$1F,MMOD
3770 TWID6 LDA TIMOUT
                                            4360
                                                           STA MODVOL
                                         4380
4370
4380
4390 ;
4400
4410
4420
4430
4430
4450
       BEQ TWID6
3780
                                                           LDMEM ##06,RESFLT
3790
             LDMEM #$20,S3CORG
                                                            STA RFIL
             STA V3CORG
3800
                                                       ADRES $0000,S3FRLO
LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO
LDMEM S3FRHI,V3FRHI
ADRES $0000,S2FRLO
LDMEM S2FRLO,V2FRLO
             LDA S3SURL
3810
              CLC
3820
             ADC #$10
3830
              STA S3SURL
3840
              STA V3SURL
3850
3860
             AND #$F0
                                                           LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
3870
                                            4460 ;
             BNE CHSU
3880 :
                                                           LDMEM #$00,FILLO
STA FLCNLO
LDMEM #$08,FILHI
                                            4470
3890 : CHANGE RELEASE
                                             4480
3900 ;
                                            4490
3910
             ADRES MREL,SRC
                                           4500
                                                           STA FLONHI
3920
             JSR PRINT
                                            4510 ;
3930 ;
                                            4520
                                                           LDMEM #$00,S3ATDC
                                           4530
3940
             LDMEM #$F0,S3SURL
                                                           STA V3ATDC
            STA V3SURL
ADRES EN4,S3FRLO 4550
LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO 4560
4570
3950
                                                           STA V2ATDC
                                                           STA S2ATDC
LDMEM #$F0,S3SURL
STA V3SURL
3960
                                            4570
3980
3990 ;
                                             4580
                                                            STA S2SURL
4000 CHRE LDMEM #$21,83CORG
                                            4590
                                                            STA V2SURL
4010
         STA V3CORG
                                            4600 ;
4020
              LDMEM #$01,SNDTM3
                                           4610 ;
4030 ;
                                            4620
                                                            LDMEM #$21,53CORG
                                     4620 LDMEM #$21,S3CORG
4630 STA V3CORG
4640 STA S2CORG
4650 STA V2CORG
4660 CHLFL LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
4670 TWID9 LDA ENABLE
4680 BEQ TWID9
4690;
4700 DBINC S3FRLO,$20
4710 DBDEC S2FRLO,$20
4720 LDMEM $2FRLO,V2FRI
4040 ;
4050
             LDMEM #$00,TIMOUT
4060 TWID7 LDA TIMOUT
4070
              BEQ TWID7
4080 ;
4090
             LDMEM #$20,S3CORG
4100
             STA V3CORG
             LDA S3SURL
4110
4120
             AND #$0F
4130
              TAX
                                                            LDMEM S2FRLO, V2FRLO
```

```
LDA S3FRL0
4730
            LDMEM S2FRHI.V2FRHI
                                       5320
                                       5330
                                                   ORA SSFRHI
4740
            LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
                                      5340
                                                   BNE CHBFL
            LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
4760
            LDA S3FRLO
                                      5350
                                                   STA S3CORG
                                                   STA V3CORG
            ORA S3FRHI
                                      5360
4770
            BNE CHLFL
                                                   STA S2CORG
4780
                                      5370
4790 ;
                                       5380
                                                   STA V2CORG
4800 : CHANGE HIGH-PASS FILTER
                                       5390 ;
                                       5400 CHANGING RESONANCE
4810 ;
            ADRES MFHI, SRC
                                       5410 ;
4820
4830
            JSR PRINT
                                       5420
                                                   ADRES MRES.SRC
4840 ;
                                                   JSR PRINT
                                       5430
            ADRES $0000,S3FRLO
                                       5440 ;
4850
                                       5450
                                                   LDMEM #$81,S3CORG
4860
            ADRES $0000,S2FRLO
            LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
                                       5460
                                                   STA V3CORG
4870
            LDMEM SZFRLO, VZFRLO
4880
                                       5470
                                                   LDMEM #$80.FLCNHI
            LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
                                                   STA FILHI
4890
                                       5480
4900
            LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
                                      5490
                                                   ADRES GN4.S3FRLO
4910
                                                   LDMEM S3FRLO.V3FRLO
            LDMEM #$4F,MMOD
                                       5500
            STA MODVOL
4920
                                       5510
                                                   LDMEM S3FRHI.V3FRHI
4930 ;
                                       5520
                                                   LDMEM #$1F.MMOD
                                                   STA MODVOL
                                      5530
4940 CHHFL
            LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
4950 TWIDA
            LDA ENABLE
                                       5540 ;
            BEQ TWIDA
                                      5550 CHRES LDMEM #$01,SNDTM3
4960
4970 ;
                                      5560
                                                   LDMEM #$00.TIMOUT
            DBINC S3FRLO, $20
                                      5570 TWIDC LDA TIMOUT
4980
            DBDEC S2FRLO, $20
                                      5580
                                                   BEQ TWIDC
4990
                                      5590 ;
            LDMEM S2FRLO, V2FRLO
5000
5010
            LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
                                       5600
                                                   LDA RFIL
                                       5610
                                                   CLC
5020
            LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
            LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
                                       5620
                                                   ADC #$10
5030
                                       5630
                                                   STA RFIL
5040
            LDA S3FRLO
5050
            ORA SSFRHI
                                       5640
                                                   STA RESFLT
            BNE CHHFL
                                       5650
                                                   AND #$F0
5060
5070 ;
                                       5660
                                                   BNE CHRES
                                       5670 ;
5080 :CHANGE BAND-PASS FILTER
5090 ;
                                       5680 : RING MODULATION ON
5100
            ADRES MFBA, SRC
                                       5690 ;
                                                   ADRES MRMO, SRC
            JSR PRINT
                                       5700
5110
5120 ;
                                       5710
                                                   JSR PRINT
            ADRES $0000,S3FRLO
                                       5720 ;
5130
5140
            ADRES $0000,S3FRLO
                                       5730
                                                   LDMEM #$77,S1ATDC
5150
            LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
                                       5740
                                                   STA VIATOC
            LDMEM S2FRLO, V2FRLO
                                       5750
                                                   STA SISURL
5160
5170
            LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
                                       5760
                                                   STA VISURL
            LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
                                                   STA S3ATDC
5180
                                       5770
            LDMEM #$2F,MMOD
                                       5780
                                                   STA V3ATDC
5190
                                                   STA S3SURL
            STA MODVOL
                                       5790
5200
5210 ;
                                       5800
                                                   STA V3SURL
                                                   STA S2SURL
           LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
                                       5810
5220 CHBFL
5230 TWIDE LDA ENABLE
                                       5820
                                                   STA V2SURL
            BEQ TWIDB
                                       5830
                                                   STA S2ATDC
5240
                                                   STA V2ATDC
5250 ;
                                       5840
            DBINC S3FRLO, $20
                                       5850 ;
5260
            DBDEC S2FRLO, $20
                                       5860
                                                   ADRES DS0,S3FRLO
5270
            LDMEM S2FRLO, V2FRLO
                                                   LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO
5280
                                       5870
5290
            LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
                                       5880
                                                   LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
            LDMEM S3FRLO,V3FRLO
                                                   LDA MMOD
5300
                                      5890
                                                   ORA #$80
5310
            LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
                                       5900
```

```
6500;
6510 PRINT ANOP
6520 FILBYT $0590
6530 ADRES $0590
6540 LDY #$00
6550 PRTLP LDA (SRC),Y
6560 BEQ PRTND
 5910
              STA MODVOL
              LDMEM #$20,S3CORG
 5920
              STA V3CORG
                                                         FILBYT $0590,$20,$28
 5940
              LDMEM #$14,S1CORG
                                                        ADRES $0590,DST
 5950
              ADRES INTO, CINV
 5930
              ADRES MODILK, NOTPT1
 5970
              ADRES MODTM, NOTTM1
 5980
                                          6570
              LDY #$00
                                                        STA (DST),Y
 5990
              LDA (NOTPT1),Y
                                          6580
                                                         INY
 6000
             STA S1FRLO
                                          6590
                                                         JMP PRTLP
 3010
             STA VIFRLO
                                          6600 PRTND RTS
             LDA (NOTTM1),Y
                                         6610 ;
 6020
                                           6620 ;
6630 INTO
 6030
             STA SNDTM1
 6040
             INY
                                                         SEI
                                         6640
6650
6660
6670
 6050
             LDA (NOTPT1),Y
                                                         INC SCREEN
 6060
              STA SIFRHI
                                                        INC RANSEC
 3070
              STA VIFRHI
                                                         LDA RANSEC
 6080
             DBINC NOTTM1, $01
                                                         EOR #$30
 6090
              DBINC NOTPT1,$02
                                         6680
                                                         BNE SYNC1
 6100 ;
                                          6690 ;
                                          6700
6710
 6110
             LDMEM #$15,S1CORG
                                                        STA RANSEC
 6120
              STA V1CORG
                                                         INC SECOND
 6130 ;
                                         6720 ;
6730 Synci Anop
6140
            LDMEM #$00.ENABLE
6150 TWIDD LDA ENABLE
                                          6740 ;
6160
              BEQ TWIDD
                                          6750
                                                         LDA SNDTM1
6170 ;
                                          6760
                                                        BEQ DECTM1
6180 : CHANGING SYNCHRONIZATION
                                         6770
                                                        DEC SNDTM1
6190 ;
                                          6780
                                                        BNE DECTM1
              ADRES MSYN,SRC
6200
                                          6790
                                                        LDA SICORG
            JSR PRINT 6800

LDMEM #$22,S1CORG 6820

STA V1CORG 6830

ADRES MODLK,NOTPT1 6840

ADRES MODTM,NOTTM1 6850

LDM #$00 6860
6210
                                                        AND #$FE
6220 :
                                                        STA SICORG
6230
                                                        STA V1CORG
6240
                                                       LDY #$00
6250
                                                        LDA (NOTPT1),Y
6260
                                                       BNE MMUS1
6270
                                       6860 LDMEM #$01;
6870 JMP DECTM1
6880;
6890 MMUS1 STA S1FRLO
6900 STA V1FRLO
6910 LDA (NOTTM1
6920 STA SNDTM1
6930 INY
6940 LDA (NOTPT1
6950 STA S1FRHI
6950 STA V1FRHI
6970 DBINC NOTTM
6980 DBINC NOTPT
                                                       LDMEM #$01,ENABLE
             LDA (NOTPT1),Y
6280
             STA SIFRLO
6290
6300
             STA VIFRLO
6310
            LDA (NOTTM1),Y
6320
            STA SNDTM1
                                                       LDA (NOTTM1),Y
6330
             INY
            LDA (NOTPT1),Y
6340
                                                       LDA (NOTPT1),Y
            STA S1FRHI
6350
6360
             STA V1FRHI
6370
              DBINC NOTTM1,$01
                                                       DBINC NOTTM1,$01
6380
              DBINC NOTPT1,$02
6390 ;
                                                         DBINC NOTPT1,$02
6400
             LDMEM #$23,S1CORG
                                          6990
                                                         LDA S1CORG
6410
              STA V1CORG
                                          7000
                                                         ORA #$01
                                       7010
7020
              LDMEM #$00.ENABLE
                                                         STA SICORG
6430 TWIDE LDA ENABLE
                                                         STA V1CORG
6440
              BEQ TWIDE
                                          7030 DECTM1 ANOP
6450 ;
                                          7040 ;
6460 ;
                                          7050
                                                         LDA SNDTM3
              JMP TOP
6470
                                           7060
                                                       BEQ DECTM3
6480 ;
                                           7070
                                                       DÉC SNDTM3
6490 ;
                                           7080
                                                         BNE DECTM3
```

```
7090 LDMEM #$10,S3CORG 7420 ;
7100 STA V3CORG 7430 ;
7110 LDY #$00 7440 INT1 SEI
7120 LDA (NOTPT3),Y 7450 INC SCREEN
7130 BNE MMUS3 7460 INC RANSEC
7140 LDMEM #$01,ENABLE 7470 LDA RANSEC
7150 JMP DECTM3 7480 EOR #$3C
7160 ;
7170 MMUS3 STA V3FRLO 7500 ;
7180 STA S3FRLO 7510 STA RANSEC
7190 INY 7520 INC SECOND
7200 LDA (NOTPT3),Y 7530 ;
7210 STA S3FRHI 7540 LDA SNDTM3
7220 STA S3FRHI 7550 BEQ SYNC2
7230 DBINC NOTPT3,$02 7560 DEC SNDTM3
7220 STA SASTRHI 7550 BEQ SYNC2
7230 DBINC NOTPT3,$02 7560 DEC SNDTM3
7226 LDY #$00 7580 LDMEM #$01,TIMOUT
7226 LDA (NOTTM3),Y 7590 ;
7227 STA SNDTM3 7600 SYNC2 LDMEM #$01,TIMOUT
7228 DBINC NOTTM3,1 7610 ;
7290 LDA WAVTYP 7630 CMP #$01
7290 ;
7300 LDA WAVTYP 7630 CMP #$01
7310 ORA #$01 7640 BEQ LEAVE
7320 STA S3CORG 7660 LDMEM #$41,S3CORG
7330 STA V3CORG 7660 LDMEM #$41,S3CORG
7330 ;
7350 DECTM3 ANOP 7690 LEAVE RAST #$FB
7370 ;LDMEM #$01,ENABLE 7700 ;
7390 RAST #$FB 7720 ;
7400 PULL 7730 ;
7410 NOP 7740 .END
```

## Listing C-6: The SOUND DEMO Program

.:1308 85 10 8D 11 D4 A9 0F 85 .:1130 47 49 4E 47 20 52 45 53 .:1138 4F 4E 41 4E 43 45 00 52 .:1310 19 8D 18 D4 A9 00 85 1A .:1318 8D 17 D4 A9 00 8D 15 D4 .:1140 49 4E 47 20 4D 4F 44 55 .:1320 8D 16 D4 A9 77 85 13 8D .:1148 4C 41 54 49 4F 4E 20 4F .:1328 13 D4 A9 77 85 16 8D 14 .:1150 4E 00 43 48 41 4E 47 49 .:1158 4E 47 20 4D 4F 44 55 4C .:1330 D4 A5 5D 85 04 8D 12 D4 .:1338 A9 AD 85 2A A9 11 85 2B .:1160 41 54 4F 52 00 53 59 4E .:1340 A0 00 B1 2A 85 09 8D 0E .:1168 43 48 52 4F 4E 49 5A 41 .:1170 54 49 4F 4E 20 4F 4E 00 .:1348 D4 C8 B1 2A 85 0A 8D 0F .:1178 43 48 41 4E 47 49 4E 47 .:1350 D4 A5 2A 18 69 02 85 2A .:1358 A9 00 65 2B 85 2B A9 BF .:1180 20 53 59 4E 43 20 46 52 .:1360 85 30 A9 11 85 31 A0 00 .:1188 45 51 55 45 4E 43 49 45 .:1368 B1 30 85 1D A5 30 18 69 .:1190 53 00 0C 01 18 02 30 04 .:1198 61 08 C3 10 87 21 0F 43 .:1370 01 85 30 A9 00 65 31 85 .:1378 31 A5 5D 09 01 85 04 8D .:11A0 1E 86 00 00 3C 3C 3C .:1380 12 D4 A9 00 85 3B A5 3B .:11A8 3C 3C 3C 3C 00 0C 07 E9 .:1388 F0 FC 06 5D F0 32 A5 5D .:11B0 07 61 08 8F 0C 30 0B 8F .:1390 C9 20 D0 0B A9 36 85 22 .:11B8 0A 68 09 61 08 00 00 0F .:1398 A9 10 85 23 20 09 19 C9 .:11C0 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0 .:13A0 40 D0 0B A9 48 85 22 A9 .:11C8 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 .:13A8 10 85 23 20 09 19 C9 80 .:13B0 D0 0B A9 58 85 22 A9 10 .:11D0 01 02 02 02 02 04 06 09 .:11D8 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 .:13B8 85 23 20 09 19 4C 31 13 .:11E0 01 02 02 03 04 0A 10 1A .:13C0 78 A9 40 85 5D A9 00 8D .:11E8 0C 01 51 01 91 01 C3 01 .:13C8 13 D4 85 13 A9 FF 8D 14 .:11F0 18 02 A3 02 23 03 86 03 .:13D0 D4 85 16 A9 67 85 22 A9 .:11F8 30 04 47 05 47 06 0C 07 .:13D8 10 85 23 20 09 19 A9 FD .:1200 61 08 8F 0A 8F 0C 18 0E .:13E0 8D 14 03 A9 19 8D 15 03 .:1208 C3 10 1F 15 32 19 31 1C .:13E8 58 A9 31 85 09 A9 1C 85 .:1210 87 21 3E 2A 3C 32 63 38 .:13F0 0A A5 09 8D 0E D4 A5 0A .:1218 0F 43 7D 54 79 64 C7 70 .:13F8 8D 0F D4 A5 0F 38 E9 08 .:1220 1E 86 FA A8 F3 C8 8F E1 .:1400 85 0F A5 10 E9 00 85 10 .:1228 00 00 30 30 30 30 30 30 .:1408 A5 0F 8D 10 D4 A5 10 8D .:1230 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 .:1410 11 D4 A9 00 85 3B A5 3B .:1238 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C .:1418 F0 FC A5 0F 05 10 D0 DB .:1240 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 .:1420 A9 00 85 04 8D 12 D4 A9 .:1248 3C 3C 00 78 78 A9 06 85 .:1428 7B 85 22 A9 10 85 23 20 .:1250 01 A9 00 8D 0D DC 8D 0D .:1430 09 19 A9 20 85 5D A9 92 .:1258 DD AD 0D DC AD 0D DD A9 .:1438 85 2A A9 11 85 2B A9 A4 .:1260 00 8D 02 DC 8D 03 DC 8D .:1440 85 30 A9 11 85 31 A9 31 .:1268 0E DC 8D 0F DC 8D 0E DD .:1448 8D 14 03 A9 19 8D 15 03 .:1270 8D 0F DD A9 01 8D 1A D0 .:1450 A9 20 85 04 8D 12 D4 A0 .:1278 A9 FF 8D 19 D0 A2 02 A9 .:1458 00 B1 2A 8D 0E D4 85 09 .:1280 00 95 00 E8 D0 FB A2 FF .:1288 9A A9 03 8D 18 03 A9 10 .:1460 B1 30 85 1D C8 B1 2A 8D .:1468 0F D4 85 0A A5 2A 18 69 .:1290 8D 19 03 A9 31 8D 14 03 .:1298 A9 19 8D 15 03 A9 FB 8D .:1470 02 85 2A A9 00 65 2B 85 .:1478 2B A5 30 18 69 01 85 30 .:12A0 12 D0 AD 11 D0 29 7F 8D .:1480 A9 00 65 31 85 31 A9 77 .:12A8 11 D0 A9 00 85 20 A9 D8 .:1280 85 21 A0 00 A2 00 A9 01 .:1488 8D 13 D4 85 13 8D 14 D4 .:1288 91 20 C8 D0 FB E6 21 A5 .:1490 85 16 A9 21 8D 12 D4 85 .:12C0 21 C9 DC D0 F1 A9 00 85 .:1498 04 A9 00 85 3B A5 3B F0 .:12C8 20 A9 04 85 21 A0 00 A2 .:14A0 FC A9 8C 85 22 A9 10 85 .:12D0 00 A9 20 91 20 C8 D0 FB .:14A8 23 20 09 19 78 A9 FD 8D .:12D8 E6 21 E8 E0 04 D0 F2 A9 .:14B0 14 03 A9 19 8D 15 03 58 .:12E0 18 4A 4A 85 45 AD 18 D0 .:1488 A9 01 85 5D A9 05 85 13 .:12E8 29 F0 05 45 8D 18 D0 58 .:14C0 8D 13 D4 A9 03 8D 14 D4 

```
.:1890 26 A9 00 65 27 85 27 A9
.:1898 15 85 02 8D 04 D4 A9 00
.:1808 85 3B A5 3B F0 FC A9 65
.:1808 85 22 A9 11 85 23 20 09
.:1808 19 A9 22 85 02 8D 04 D4
.:1808 19 A9 22 85 02 8D 04 D4
.:1808 A9 E8 85 26 A9 11 85 27
.:1808 A9 E8 85 26 A9 11 85 27
.:1808 A9 E8 85 26 A9 11 85 27
.:1808 A9 E8 85 26 A9 11 85 27
.:1908 A9 E8 85 26 A9 11 85 27
.:1908 B1 26 85 05 8D 00
.:1908 D4 A0 00 B1 26 85 05 8D 00
.:1908 D4 B1 20 85 1B C8 B1 26
.:1808 A9 E8 85 26 A9 12 85 2D
.:1908 B5 06 BD 10 D4 A5 2C 18
.:1908 B5 06 BD 10 D4 A5 2C 18
.:1908 B5 2D A5 26 18 69 02 85
.:1808 69 01 85 2C A9 00 65 2D
.:1908 B5 3B A5 3B F0 FC 40 4B
.:1908 B5 3B A5 3B F0 FC 40 4B
.:1908 B5 3B A5 3B F0 FC 40 4B
.:1908 B5 3B A5 3B F0 FC 40 4B
.:1918 C0 28 D0 F9 A9 70 85 24
.:1928 A9 05 85 25 A0 00 B1 22
.:1938 A9 3C D0 04 85 39 E6 3A
.:1938 A9 3C D0 04 85 39 E6 3A
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1968 8D 00 D4 B1 2C 85 1B C8
.:1968 8D 00 D4 B1 2C 85 1B C8
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 B1 26 85 06 8D 01 D4 A5
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 B1 26 85 06 8D 01 D4 A5
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1968 8D 00 D4 B1 2C 85 1B C8
.:1948 B1 26 85 06 8D 01 D4 A5
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 A5 02 29 FE 85 02 8D 04
.:1958 01 85 3B AC 92 19 85 05
.:1948 02 02 04 85 02 05
.:1948 02 02 04 85 02 05
.:1948 02 02 05
.:1958 02 02 04 02 05
.:1958 0
```

# Listing C-7: The COMMON Source Code

```
1000 :PUT"@0:COMMON"
                                                                                                                                                             1260 GN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                               = $0323
1010 ;
                                                                                                                                                            1270 GS1
                                                                                                                                                                                                             = $0353
1020 :THIS IS COMMON--THE STANDARD
                                                                                                                                                            1280 AN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $0386
1030 ADDITIONS FOR COMMODORE MUSIC 1290 AS1
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $03BB
1040 : 10/29/83
                                                                                                                                                            1300 BN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $03F4
1050 NOTE DEFINITIONS
                                 1320 C
1320 C
1320 C
1330 DI
1340 DE
1350 EN
1350 EN
1350 EN
1350 EN
1350 EN
1360 FN
1360 FN
1360 FN
1360 FN
1370 FS
1370 FS
1370 FS
1390 GS1
1400 AN2
1400 AN2
1400 AN2
1410 AS2
1410 AS2
1420 BN2
1420 BN2
1430 CN3
1420 BN2
1430 CN3
1440 CS3
1450 DN3
1450 
                                                                                                                                                            1310 CN2
1060 ;
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $0470
1070 CN0
                                                                                                                                                                                                               = $04B4
1080 CS0
                                                                                                                                                                                                              = $04F6
1090 DN0
                                                                                                                                                                                                             = $0547
1100 DS0
                                                                                                                                                                                                             = $0598
                                                                                                                                                                                                       = $05ED
1110 EN0
1120 FN0
                                                                                                                                                                                                      = $0647
1130 FS0
                                                                                                                                                                                                      = $06A7
1140 GN0
1150 GS0
                                                                                                                                                                                                        = $0777
1130 AN0
                                                                                                                                                                                                        = $07F9
1170 AS0
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $0861
1180 BN0
                                                                                                                                                                                                               = $08E1
1190 CN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                             = $0968
1200 CS1
                                                                                                                                                                                                             = $09F7
1210 DN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                        = $0A8F
1220 DS1
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $0B30
1230 EN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                        = $0BDA
1240 FN1
                                                                                                                                                                                                        = $0C8F
1250 FS1 = $02F6
                                                                                                                                                                                                         = $0D4E
```

# Listing C-8: The SNDDEF Source Code

```
1400 NOTTM1 DS 2
                                      1550 :
                                      1560 BUF
                                                  DS 8
1410 NOTTM2 DS 2
                                                  DS 8
1420 NOTTM3 DS 2
                                      1570 BUF1
                                      1580 IBUF
                                                   DS 8
1430 OPTION DS 1
                                                   DS 8
1440 RAND1
            DS 1
                                      1590 MBUF
                                      1600 :
1450 RAND2
           DS 1
                                      1610 WAVTYP DS 1
1460 RAND3
           DS 1
1470 RAND4 DS 1
                                      1620 :
                                                   DS 1
                                      1430 CURS
1480 LEVEL
           DS 1
                                      1640 NYB
                                                  DS 1
1490 :
                                                   DS 2
1500 SCREEN DS 1
                                     1650 BASE
                                     1660 :
1510 RANSEC DS 1
                                     1670 ;
1520 SECOND DS 1
                                     1680
                                                   .END
1530 ENABLE DS 1
1540 TIMOUT DS 1
```

## Listing C-9: The DATA Source Code

```
1000 ;PUT"20:DATA"
1010 :
1020 ; PUT THE DATA HERE
1030 :
1040 RET
            RTI
            .BYTE "(C) COPYRIGHT 1984. STEVEN BRESS"
1050
1060 ;
1070 MTRI
            .BYTE 'TRIANGLE WAVEFORM'
            .BYTE $00
1080
            .BYTE 'SAWTOOTH WAVEFORM'
1090 MSAW
1100
            .BYTE $00
1110 MSQU
            .BYTE 'SQUARE WAVEFORM'
            .BYTE $00
1120
1130 MNOI
            .BYTE 'NOISE WAVEFORM'
            .BYTE $00
1140
            .BYTE 'CHANGING PULSEWIDTH'
1150 MCPW
            .BYTE $00
1160
1170 MOCT
            .BYTE 'CHANGING OCTAVES'
            .BYTE $00
1180
            .BYTE 'CHANGING ATTACK TIME'
1190 MATT
1200
            .BYTE $00
1210 MDEC
            .BYTE 'CHANGING DECAY TIME'
1220
            .BYTE $00
1230 MSUS
            .BYTE 'CHANGING SUSTAIN LEVEL'
1240
            .BYTE $00
1250 MREL
            .BYTE 'CHANGING RELEASE TIME'
            .BYTE $00
1260
            .BYTE 'CHANGING LO-PASS FILTER'
1270 MFLO
            .BYTE $00
1280
            .BYTE 'CHANGING HI-PASS FILTER'
1290 MFHI
1300
            .BYTE $00
            .BYTE 'CHANGING BAND-PASS FILTER'
1310 MFBA
            .BYTE $00
1320
            .BYTE 'CHANGING RESONANCE'
1330 MRES
            .BYTE $00
1340
            .BYTE 'RING MODULATION ON'
1350 MRMO
            .BYTE $00
1360
            .BYTE 'CHANGING MODULATOR'
1370 MRMC
1380
            .BYTE $00
           .BYTE 'SYNCHRONIZATION ON'
1390 MSYN
```

```
1400
          .BYTE $00
1410 MSYS
          .BYTE 'CHANGING SYNC FREQUENCIES'
          .BYTE $00
1420
1430 :
1440 OCTAVE .WORD CN0, CN1, CN2, CN3, CN4, CN5, CN6, CN7, $0000
1450 ;
1460 OCTTM
         .BYTE WHL,WHL,WHL,WHL,WHL,WHL,WHL,#00
1470 ;
1480 TUNES
          .WORD AN2, BN2, CN3, GN3, FN3, EN3, DN3, CN3, $0000
1490 TUNTM
          .BYTE QRT.QRT.QRT.QRT,QRT,QRT,QRT,$00
1500 ;
          1510 ATLK
          $06,$09
          .BYTE $01,$01,$01,$01,$01,$01,$01,$01,$01,$02,$02,$03.$04,$0A,
1520 DCLK
          $10.$1A
1530 :
1540 MODLK
          .WORD CN0, EN0, GN0, AN0, CN1, EN1, GN1, AN1, CN2, EN2, GN2, AN2
          .WORD CN3, EN3, GN3, AN3, CN4, EN4, GN4, AN4, CN5, EN5, GN5, AN5
1550
          .WORD CN6.EN6.GN6.AN6.CN7.EN7.GN7.AN7,$0000
1560
1570 MODTM
          1580
          .BYTE WHL, WHL, WHL, WHL, WHL, WHL, $00
1590
1600 ;
          .END
1610
```

## Listing C-10: The EDIT SND Program, Source Code for the SOUND EDIT Program

```
1000 ; PUT " 20 : EDIT SND "
1010 :LOAD"ASM",8
1020 ;
1030 :THIS IS A SOUND EFFECTS DEMO
1050 ;(C) COPYRIGHT 1984, STEVEN BRESS
1050 ;
1070 :CREATED 7/9/84
1080 ;LATEST ADDITIONS 7/16/84
1090 :
1100
            .OPT LIST.NOSYM,NOGEN
1110 ;
1120 ;
             .LIB MACLIB
1130
1140
            .LIB SYSDEF
1150
            .LIB COMMON
            .LIB SNDDEF
1160
1170 :
1180 *
            = $1000
            JMP TOP
1190
1200 :
1210 RET
            RTI
            .WORD $000A.$0017.$0024,$005A.$0067,$0074,$00AA,$00B7,$00C4
1220 CURSH
             .WORD $00FA.$0107.$0114.$014A.$0157,$0164,$019A,$01A7.$01B4,
1230
             $01EA
1240
             .WORD $01F7.$0204.$023A.$0247.$0254.$028A.$0297.$02A4.$0000.
             $0000
1250 STMR
             .WORD $03AF
1260 :
             .BYTE S1ATDC, S2ATDC, S3ATDC, S1SURL, S2SURL, S3SURL, S1FRLO, S2FRLO
1270 REGI
             .BYTE S3FRLO,S1FRHI,S2FRHI,S3FRHI,S1PWLO,S2PWLO,S3PWLO,S1PWHI
1280
             .BYTE S2PWHI,S3PWHI,S1CORG,S2CORG,S3CORG,FILLO,FILHI,MMOD
1290
```

```
1300
             .BYTE RFIL, SNDTM1, SNDTM2
1310 :
1320 TOP
            ANOP
1330
            KILL
1340
            MVCOL WHITE
1350
            LDMEM #BLUE, BORCL
1360
            STA BCOL0
1370
            LDMEM #$01,SPREN
1380
             STA BPRIOR
1390
             STA SPRCL0
1400
            ADRES $0400.BASE
            LDMEM #$00,$DC03
1410
1420
            LDMEM #$FF.$DC02
1430
            LDMEM #$7F,$DC00
1440 ;
1450
            MVMEM $2000,$0400,$04
1460 ;
1470
            ADRES INTO.CINV
1480
            RAST #$FB
1490
             CLI
1500 ;
1510 START
            ANOP
1520
            LDA CURS
1530
            ASL A
1540
            TAX
1550
            LDA CURSH,X
1560
            STA BUF
1570
            LDA CURSH+1,X
1580
            STA BUF+1
1590
            LDA BUF
1600
            ORA BUF+1
1610
            BNE ST1
1620
            LDMEM #$00,CURS
1630
            JMP START
1640 :
1650 ST1
            LDA BUF+1
            LDY NYB
1660
1670
            CLC
            ADC #$D8
1680
                              :COLOR OFFSET
            STA BUF+1
1690
1700 ;
1710
            LDA SCREEN
1720
            AND #$10
1730
            BEQ CRWT
1740
            LDA #CYAN
1750
            JMP PCLR1
1760 ;
1770 CRWT
            LDA #WHITE
1780 PCLR1 STA (BUF).Y
1790 ;
1800 ;
1810
            LDA SCREEN
1820
            AND #$10
1830
            JNE CHDN2
1840
            JSR $FFE4
1850 ;
1860
            STA BUF
1870
            JEQ CHDN2
1880
            CMP #$1D
```

```
1890
            JEQ CRRT
                             :CURSORS
1900
            CMP #$11
1910
            JEQ CRDN
1920
            CMP #$91
1930
            JEQ CRUP
1940
            CMP #$9D
1950
            JEQ CRLF
1960
            CMP #$85
                              :FUNCTION 1
1970
            JEQ TRIG
1980
            CMP #$47
                             ; G
1990
            JCS CHDN2
            CMP #$41
2000
                             :A
            вся снокз
2010
            CMP #$3A
                             ;:==9+1
2020
            JCS CHDN2
2030
2040
            CMP #$30
                             ; 0
2050
            BCS CHOK1
2060
            JMP CHDN2
2070 CHOK3 ANOP
2080
            AND #$0F
2090 ;
2100 :
2110 ;
2120 CHOK1 ANOP
2130
            STA BUF1
2140 ;
2150 CHOK2 ANOP
            LDA CURS
2160
2170
            ASL A
2180
            TAX
2190
            LDA CURSH,X
            STA BUF
2200
2210
            LDA CURSH+1,X
            STA BUF+1
2220
2230 ;
            LDA BUF
2240
2250
            ORA BUF+1
2260 .
            BNE PUCH
2270
            LDMEM #$00,CURS
             JMP CHOK2
2280
2290 ;
2300 PUCH
            LDY NYB
             DBADC BASE.BUF.BUF
2310
2320
            LDA BUF1
2330
             STA (BUF),Y
2340
            LDA BUF+1
2350
             CLC
                              :PUTS DATA AT $D800
            ADC #$D4
2360
             STA BUF+1
2370
2380
            LOA #URLIE
2390
             STA (BUF).Y
             CPY #$00
2400
2410
             BNE NXRO
             INY
2420
2430
             STY NYB
2440
             JMP CHDN2
2450 ;
2460 NXRO
            LDMEM #$00.NYB
2470
             INC CURS
```

```
JMP CHDN2
2480
2490 ;
2500 CRUP
            ANOP
2510
            LDMEM #$00.NYB
2520
            LDA CURS
2530
            SEC
2540
            SBC #$03
2550
            STA CURS
2560
            BPL CHDN2
2570 ;
2580
            LDMEM #$1C,CURS
2590
            JMP CHDN2
2600 :
2610 CRDN
            ANOP
2620
            LDMEM #$00,NYB
2630
            LDA CURS
2640
            CLC
2650
            ADC #$03
2660
            STA CURS
2670
            CMP #$1D
2680
            BCC CHDN2
2690 ;
2700
            LDMEM #$00,CURS
2710
            JMP CHDN2
2720 ;
2730 CRRT
            ANOP
           INC CURS
2740
2750
            LDMEM #$00,NYB
2760
            LDA CURS
2770
            CMP #$1D
            BCC CHDN2
2780
2790 ;
            LDMEM #$00,CURS
2800
2810
            JMP CHDN2
2820 ;
2830 CRLF
            ANOP
2840
            LDMEM #$00,NYB
2850
            DEC CURS
2860
            BPL CHDN2
2870 ;
2880
            LDMEM #$10,CURS
2890 ;
2900 CHDN2 ANOP
2910 ;
2920 ;
2930 :CHANGE CURSOR COLOR
2940 :
2950 ;
2960 ;
2970 ;
2980 ;
           LDMEM #$00,ENABLE
2990
3000 TWID LDA ENABLE
3010
            BEQ TWID
3020
            JMP START
3030 ;
3040 ;
3050 INT0
            SEI
            INC SCREEN
3060
```

```
INC RANSEC
3070
3080
            LDA RANSEC
            EOR #$30
3090
            BNE SYNC1
3100
3110 ;
             STA RANSEC
3120
3130
             INC SECOND
            ANOP
3140 SYNC1
3150 ;
             LDA SNDTM1
3160
             ORA SNDTM1+1
3170
             BEQ SNDDN
3180
             DBDEC SNDTM1,1
3190
3200
             LDA SNDTM1
             ORA SNDTM1+1
3210
             BNE SNDDN
3220
3230 ;
             LDA SICORG
3240
             AND #$FE
3250
3260
             STA SICORG
             STA VICORG
3270
3280 ;
             LDA S2CORG
3290
3300
             AND #$FE
             STA S2CORG
3310
             STA V2CORG
3320
3330 ;
             LDA S3CORG
3340
3350
             AND #$FE
             STA S3CORG
3360
             STA V3CORG
3370
3380 ;
3390 SNDDN ANOP
3400 ;
3410
             JSR $FF9F
                               :SCAN KEY
3420 ;
             LDMEM #$01, ENABLE
3430
             RAST #$FB
3440
3450
             PULL
3460 ;
3470
3480
3490 TRIG
             ANOP
             LDX #$00
3500
3510 TRGLP
             TXA
3520
             ASL A
3530
             TAY
             LDA CURSH,Y
3540
3550
             STA BUF
             LDA CURSH+1,Y
3560
             STA BUF+1
3570
             DBADC BASE, BUF, BUF
3580
3590
             LDY #$00
             LDA (BUF),Y
3600
             JSR ASCBIN
3610
             NIBLL
3620
             STA BUF1
3630
3640
             LDY #$01
3650
             LDA (BUF),Y
```

```
JSR ASCBIN
3660
3670
             ORA BUF1
3680
             STA BUF1
3690 ;
             LDY REGI,X
3700
             STA $00,Y
3710
3720
             INX
3730
             CPX #$1B
             BNE TRGLP
3740
3750 ;
             LDMEM SIATDC, VIATDC
3760
             LDMEM S2ATDC, V2ATDC
3770
3780
             LDMEM SSATDC, VSATDC
3790
             LDMEM SISURL, VISURL
3800
             LDMEM S2SURL, V2SURL
3810
             LDMEM S3SURL, V3SURL
3820
             LDMEM SIFRLO, VIFRLO
3830
             LDMEM S2FRLO, V2FRLO
3840
             LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
3850
             LDMEM S1FRHI, V1FRHI
3860
             LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
3870
             LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
3880
             LDMEM SIPWLO, VIPWLO
3890
             LDMEM S2PWL0, V2PWL0
3900
             LDMEM S3PWLO, V3PWLO
3910
             LDMEM S1PWHI, V1PWHI
             LDMEM S2PWHI, V2PWHI
3920
3930
             LDMEM S3PWHI, V3PWHI
3940
             LDMEM FILLO, FLCNLO
3950
             LDMEM FILHI, FLCNHI
3960
             LDMEM MMOD, MODVOL
3970
             LDMEM RFIL, RESFLT
3980
             LDMEM S1CORG, V1CORG
3990
             LDMEM S2CORG, V2CORG
4000
             LDMEM S3CORG, V3CORG
4010 ;
4020
             JMP CHDN2
4030 ;
4040 ;
4050 ASCBIN ANOP
4060 ;
4070
             STA BUF1+2
4080
             CMP #$07
                               IS IT A LETTER
4090
             BCS NUM
4100
             CLC
             ADC #$09
4110
                               ; DROP IT TO NUMBER
4120
             RTS
4130 ;
4140 NUM
             AND #$0F
4150
             RTS
4160 ;
4170 ;
4180 BINASC ANOP
4190 ;
4200 ;
4210 ;
4220
             RTS
4230 ;
4240
             NOP
```

4250 NOP 4260 .END

# Listing C-11: The SOUND EDIT Program

.:1170 C9 11 D0 03 4C 09 12 C9 R¥ .:1178 91 D0 03 4C F5 11 C9 9D PC SR AC XR YR SP .:1180 D0 03 4C 32 12 C9 85 D0 .;C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6 .:1188 03 4C AB 12 CP 47 98 03 .:1198 04 4C AB 12 CP 41 79 08 05 .:1198 4C 3E 12 CP 41 88 0E CP .:1198 3A 90 03 4C 3E 12 CP 43 80 .:1198 24 08 5A 08 47 08 74 08 .:11180 85 4C 3E 12 CP 48 08 .:1198 24 08 5A 08 47 08 74 08 .:11180 85 3D 80 55 10 85 3E AB 04 10 .:11918 37 01 14 01 4A 01 57 01 .:1188 3D 05 3D 8D 05 10 85 3E AB 0.:11918 07 01 14 01 4A 01 57 01 .:1188 3D 05 3D 8D 05 10 85 3E AB 0.:11928 EA 01 F7 01 04 02 3A 02 .:1108 18 55 3D 8D 05 10 85 3E AB 0.:11928 EA 01 F7 01 04 02 3A 02 .:1108 18 65 3D 8D 05 10 85 3E AB 0.:11928 EA 01 F7 01 04 02 3A 02 .:1108 18 65 3D 85 3D AB 56 14 55 .:1038 A4 02 08 08 08 08 0A 68 03 AB 02 .:1108 18 65 3D 85 3D AB 56 14 55 .:1038 A4 02 08 08 08 08 0A 68 03 .:1108 3E 18 67 DA 85 3E AP 01 .:1108 18 12 12 13 14 15 14 05 07 .:11180 3E 18 67 DA 95 3E AP 01 .:1148 89 96 98 9A 8B 0D 8F 8C .:11188 3F AC 3E 12 AP 08 85 .:11648 AP 08 08 0D DD AB 08 .:11180 3E 18 67 DA 95 18 3E AP 01 .:11580 1A 18 1C 78 AP 06 85 01 .:11580 5F AC 3E 12 AP 08 85 .:11648 AP 08 0B 0D DD AB 08 .:12180 19 3D CR 08 0B 0B 0D DD AP 08 .:1208 12 AP 08 85 5F A5 5E 3B EP 03 85 5E AC 3E .:11648 AP 08 0B 0D DD AB 08 .:12180 AP 08 85 5F A5 5E CP .:10979 50 8E BD 08 DD BD DB DD AB 08 .:12180 AP 08 85 5E AC 3E 12 EA 0.:11690 FD AP 01 8D 1A DB AP .:12280 19 3C AP 08 85 5F A5 5E CP .:11690 FD AP 01 8D 1A DB AP .:12280 19 03 AP 08 85 5E AC 3E .:1264 AP 08 85 5F A5 5E CP .:11690 FD AP 01 8D 1A DB AP .:12280 19 01 3A AP 08 85 5E AC 3E .:1264 AP 08 85 5F A5 5E CP .:12680 FD AP 01 8D 1A DB AP .:12280 19 01 3A AP 08 85 5E AC 3E .:1264 AP .:1188 03 4C AB 12 C9 47 90 03 .:1190 4C 3E 12 C9 41 B0 0E C9 .:1198 3A 90 03 4C 3E 12 C9 30

```
.:2148 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
.:1310 07 D4 A5 09 8D 0E D4 A5
                                      .:2150 32 10 17 0C 0F 3D 24 30
.:1318 06 8D 01 D4 A5 08 8D 08
                                      .:2158 30 20 20 20 16 33 10 17
.:1320 D4 A5 0A 8D 0F D4 A5 0B
                                      .:2160 0C 0F 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:1328 8D 02 D4 A5 0D 8D 09 D4
                                      .:2168 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:1330 A5 0F 8D 10 D4 A5 0C 8D
.:1338 03 D4 A5 0E 8D 0A D4 A5
                                      .:2170 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2178 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:1340 10 8D 11 D4 A5 17 8D 15
                                     .:2180 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:1348 D4 A5 18 8D 16 D4 A5 19
.:1350 8D 18 D4 A5 1A 8D 17 D4
                                     .:2188 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:1358 A5 02 8D 04 D4 A5 03 8D
                                     .:2190 20 20 16 31 10 17 08 09
                                     .:2198 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
.:1360 0B D4 A5 04 8D 12 D4 4C
.:1368 3E 12 85 47 C9 07 B0 04
                                     .:21A0 32 10 17 08 09 3D 24 30
.:1370 18 69 09 60 29 0F 60 60
                                      .:21A8 30 20 20 20 16 33 10 17
                                      .:21B0 08 09 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:1378 EA EA EC 01 05 F0 41 59
                                      .:21B8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:21C0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2108 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:21D0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2000 20 20 16 31 01 14 04 03
                                      .:21D8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2008 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
                                      .:21E0 20 20 16 31 03 0F 12 07
.:2010 02 01 14 04 03 3D 24 30
.:2018 30 20 20 20 16 33 01 14
                                      .:21E8 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
                                      .:21F0 32 03 0F 12 07 3D 24 30
.:2020 04 03 3D 24 30 30 20 20
                                     .:21F8 30 20 20 20 16 33 03 0F
.:2028 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2200 12 07 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:2030 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2208 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2038 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2210 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2040 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2218 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2048 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2220 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2050 20 20 16 31 13 15 12 0C
                                     .:2228 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2058 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
                                     .:2230 20 20 06 0C 03 0E 0C 0F
.:2060 32 13 15 12 0C 3D 24 30
                                     .:2238 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 06
                                      .:2240 0C 03 0E 08 09 3D 24 30
.:2068 30 20 20 20 16 33 13 15
.:2070 12 0C 3D 24 30 30 20 20
                                      .:2248 30 20 20 20 0D 0F 04 16
                                      .:2250 0F 0C 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:2078 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2258 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2080 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2088 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2260 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2090 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2268 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2098 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:2270 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20A0 20 20 16 31 06 12 0C 0F
                                      .:2278 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20A8 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
                                      .:2280 20 20 12 05 13 06 0C 14
                                      .:2288 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 13
.:20B0 32 06 12 0C 0F 3D 24 30
.:20B8 30 20 20 20 16 33 06 12
                                      .:2290 0E 04 14 0D 31 3D 24 30
                                     .:2298 30 20 13 0E 04 14 0D 31
.:20C0 0C 0F 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:20C8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:22A0 2B 31 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:20D0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:22A8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:22B0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20D8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20E0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:22B8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20E8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2200 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20F0 20 20 16 31 06 12 08 09
                                     .:2208 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:20F8 3D 24 30 30 20 20 20 16
                                      .:22D0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:22D8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2100 32 06 12 08 09 3D 24 30
.:2108 30 20 20 20 16 33 06 12
                                      .:22E0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:22E8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2110 08 09 3D 24 30 30 20 20
.:2118 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:22F0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                      .:22F8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2120 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2300 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2128 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2130 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                     .:2308 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2138 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:2310 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2140 20 20 16 31 10 17 0C 0F .:2318 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
```

```
.:2320 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:23A0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2328 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:23A8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2330 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:2380 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2338 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:2388 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:2300 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2340 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:2308 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2348 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:23D0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2350 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:23D8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2358 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:23E0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2360 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                   .:23E8 04 F6 00 F1 00 3D 04 34
.:2368 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:23F0 24 24 00 35 91 7F 94 05
.:2370 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2378 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:23F8 15 95 32 05 05 80 95 FF
.:2380 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
                                    .:2400 7F FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
.:2388 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2390 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
.:2398 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
```

# Listing C-12: The KO-COM Program

```
5 GOTO 110
25 A$="R0:"+CN$+A$
30 OPEN 15,8,15,A$
40 CLOSE15
50 END
110 INPUT"WHAT IS THE KOALA FILE NAME";KN$
120 INPUT"WHAT IS THE COMMODORE FILE NAME";CN$
130 A$=CHR$(129)+LEFT$(KN$+"",14)
140 CN$=CN$+"="
```

# Listing C-13: The COM-KO Program

```
5 GOTO 110
25 A$="R0:"+A$+CN$
30 OPEN 15.8,15,A$
40 CLOSE15
50 END
110 INPUT"WHAT IS THE KOALA FILE NAME";KN$
120 INPUT"WHAT IS THE COMMODORE FILE NAME";CN$
130 A$=CHR$(129)+LEFT$(KN$+"",14)
140 CN$="="+CN$
150 GOTO 25
```

# Listing C-14: The DISPLAY PIC Program

```
10 IF A=0 THEN A=1:LOAD"MVIT",8,1
20 IF A=1THEN A=2:INPUT"WHAT IS THE FILE NAME";QR$:LOAD QR$,8,1
30 IF A=2THEN A=3:FOR X=1 TO 500:NEXT:SYS8192
40 WAIT 653,1:WAIT653,1,1
60 STOP
```

#### Listing C-15: The MVIT Subroutine

```
.:2048 FE A9 D8 85 FF A0 00 A2
R÷
                                     .:2050 00 B1 FC 91 FE C8 D0 F9
  PC
      SR AC XR YR SP
                                     .:2058 E6 FD E6 FF E8 E0 04 D0
.: C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
                                      .:2060 F0 AD 10 87 8D 21 D0 A9
                                     .:2068 03 8D 02 DD 38 E9 01 8D
                                     .:2070 00 DD A9 60 4A 4A 8D 0B
                                     .:2078 20 AD 18 D0 29 F0 0D 0B
.:2000 4C 13 20 2F 18 69 3D 49
                                    .:2080 20 8D 18 D0 A9 5C 0A 0A
.:2003 3A 32 03 18 69 07 4C D0
                                    .:2088 8D 08 20 AD 18 D0 29 0F
.:2010 27 32 10 08 48 8A 48 98
                                    .:2090 0D 0B 20 8D 18 D0 AD 16
.:2018 48 A9 40 85 FC A9 7F 85
                                    .:2098 D0 09 10 8D 16 D0 AD 11
.:2020 FD A9 00 85 FE A9 5C 85
.:2028 FF A0 00 A2 00 B1 FC 91
                                    .:20A0 D0 09 20 8D 11 D0 68 A8
.:2030 FE C8 D0 F9 E6 FD E6 FF
                                     .:20A8 68 AA 68 28 60 33 42 50
.:2038 E8 E0 04 D0 F0 A9 28 85
.:2040 FC A9 83 85 FD A9 00 85
```

### Listing C-16: The PIC A CASTLE Koala Pad Picture File

```
.:60E8 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
8×
  PC.
      SR AC XR YR SP
                                      .: 60F0 FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
                                      .:60F8 FF FF FF FF FF AA
                                      .:6100 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                      .:6108 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                      .:6110 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6000 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                      .:6118 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                      .:6120 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6008 7F FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6010 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6128 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6018 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6130 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6138 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6028 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6140 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6030 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6148 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
.: 6038 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6150 FF FF FF FF FF FF AA
                                  .:6150 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF AA

.:6158 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

.:6160 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

.:6170 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF AA

.:6178 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF AA

.:6180 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF AA

.:6188 55 55 55 55 55 55 55

.:6190 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF F5

.:6198 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF F5
.:6040 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6048 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 3050 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6058 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6060 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:6068 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 3070 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6078 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6080 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6198 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
.: 6088 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:61A0 FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 6090 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:61A8 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
.: 6098 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:61B0 FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 60A0 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6188 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
.: 60A8 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:6100 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 60B0 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .: 6108 FF FF FF FF FF FF AA
                                     .:61D0 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.: 60B8 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:60C0 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
                                     .:61D8 FF FF FF FF FF FF 55
```

.:63D8 A8 A0 81 55 55 55 55 .: 6200 FE FE FE FE FE FE AA .:6208 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 .:63E0 0F 03 A0 AA AA AA AA AA .:63E8 55 55 15 A5 AB AE BA EA .:6210 FF FF FF FF FF D7 D7 .:63F0 FC FA EA AA AA AA A8 A0 .:6218 55 55 55 55 55 69 69 .:6220 FF FF FF FF FF FA FA .:6228 FF FF FF FF FF FF FE FE .:6230 FF FF FF FF FF FF BF BF .:6238 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF AF AF .:6240 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6248 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6250 55 55 55 55 55 55 .:63F8 A8 A8 A0 A2 82 0A 2A AA .:6400 57 55 55 55 55 55 55 .:6408 AA AA 6A 5A 5A 56 55 55 .:6410 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6418 FF FF FF FC F0 F2 EA AA .:6420 FF CF 03 00 50 54 55 55 .:6428 55 55 55 55 15 15 05 A5 .:6250 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 .:6430 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6258 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 

.:6580 9A 6A AA AA AA AA 55 55 .: 6788 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6588 AA AA AA AA AA 55 55 .:6790 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .: 6798 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:6500 55 55 55 55 57 AA AA .:6780 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .:6508 AA AA AB AE BA EA 55 55 .:6788 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .:45D0 75 D5 55 55 55 AA AA .:6780 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .: 65D8 1D 47 1D 47 1D 47 1D 47 .:6788 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:65E0 95 66 99 66 99 66 99 66 .:6700 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:65E8 AE B9 EE B9 EE B9 1.65F0 EE BB .:65F0 EE BB EE BB EE BB .:6708 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .:6700 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:65F8 AA AA AA AA AA FF FF .:67D8 AA AA AA AA AA AA AA .:6600 AA AA AA AA AA 55 55

.: 6EE8 FF FF FF FF FF FF .: ¿EFØ BB EE BB EE BB EE .:6EF8 BB EE BB EE BB EE .: 3F00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7206 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 57 17288 07 CD 37 CD 37

.:7816 77 DD 77 DD

```
.:8320 8E 5E E0 F0 0C C0 0B C0
.:8328 FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8330 FE PE FE FE FE FE FE FE
.:8350 PE PE FE FE BE 6 FE PE
.:8350 PE PE FE PE PE FE FE
.:8350 PE PE FE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE
.:8350 PE PE PE
.:8350 PE
```

```
      .:86D0 3D FD CD 0D AE FD 8D AD
      .:86F8 F5 15 A5 C5 F5 BD AE F5

      .:86D8 FD 85 D0 40 AE 2E AE 4E
      .:8700 05 35 2E F5 F5 FE FE AE

      .:86E0 5E 20 B0 F0 EF 20 90 F0
      .:8708 AE 40 E5 8C AF 4E 2C 1B

      .:86E8 A5 D5 4E 25 FE F5 0E FE
      .:8710 01 00 FF FF 00 00 FF FF

      .:87F0 4D F5 AE DE F5 D5 A5 F5
      .:87F0 01 00 FF FF 00 00 FF FF
```

## Listing C-17: The SPRITE MAKER Program

```
1 REM SAVE"@0:MAKE SPRITE".8
5 P=0:BASE=23552:CO=1:CL=0:CK=0
10 REM CLIMB SCREEN MAKER
20 POKE 53269.3
25 IF PEEK(32760)=1THEN GOTO43
30 IF A=0 THEN A=1:LOAD "SLIB.0".8.1
40 IF A=1 THEN A=2:LOAD "CLSP2".8,1
43 INPUT"WHAT IS THE FILE NAME": N$
50 POKE 56578.PEEK(56578)OR3:REM BANK1
52 FOR X=0T07:POKE 24576+X.0:POKE 24576+8+X.205:NEXT
60 POKE 56576.(PEEK(56576)AND 252)OR 2
70 POKE 53272.120
80 POKE 53287,7:POKE 53288,7
81 POKE 53275.0
85 SX=24:SY=50:OX=0:OY=0
90 POKE 53248,24:POKE 53249,50
91 BC=6:POKE 53280.BC:POKE53281.BC
92 POKE 53250.255:POKE 53251.50
95 IF PEEK(32768)=1 THEN GOTO 132
96 IF Q=2 THEN GOTO 121
100 SYS 32768+3
110 SYS 32738+6
121 POKE 32760.1
130 FOR X=1 TO 8:POKE 23552+X+1015.0:NEXTX
131 POKE 24568.1
132 POKE 53287.0
140 REM LOOP
150 J1=PEEK(56320):J1=255-J1
160 J2=PEEK(56321):J2=255-J2
170 F= J1 AND 16
180 IF F = 0 THEN GET A$
190 IF A#="(??)"THEN P=A8S(1-P)
200 IF A$="(??)"THEN P=P
201 IF A$="(??)"THEN CK=PEEK(33285):CK=(CK+1)AND15:POKE 53285.CK
202 IF A$="(??)"THEN CO=((CO+1)AND15):PSKE 53288.CO
203 IF A$="(??)"THEN BC=((BC+1)AND15)
204 IF A#="(??)"THEN CL=PEEK(53286):CL=(CL+1)AND15:POKE 53286,CL
205 IF A#="(??)"THEN POKE53276.2
206 IF A#="(??)"THEN POKE53276.0
207 IF A$="S" THEN GOSUB2000
208 IF A$="L" THEN GOSUB3000
209 IF A$="C" THEN GOSUB4000
219 A$=""
220 IF(J1 AND 1)= 1 THEN 0Y=0Y-1
230 IF(J1 AND 2)= 2 THEN 0Y=0Y+1
240 IF(J1 AND 4)= 4 THEN 0X=0X-1
250 IF(J1 AND 8)= 8 THEN 0X=0X+1
270 IF 0X<0 THEN 0X=23
280 IF 0X>23 THEN 0X=0
290 IF 0YK3 THEN 0Y=24
300 IF 0Y>23 THEN 0Y=3
```

```
301 SX=24+(8*0X):SY=50+(8*0Y)
302 IF SXK256 THEN POKE 53264.0
303 IF SX>255 THEN SX=SX-256:POKE 53264.3
310 POKE 53248.SX:POKE 53249.SY
320 IF C=0THEN C=1:POKE 53287.1
330 IF C=1THEN C=0:POKE 53287.0
340 POKE BASE.P
350 POKE 53280,BC:POKE 53281.BC
359 IF F=16 THEN POKE BASE+(0Y*40)+0X,P:POKE 55296+(0Y*40)+0X,1
360 SYS32768
490 GOTO 140
500 REM THIS IS 500--SAVE THE SCREEN + COLOR
2000 REM WRITE FILE SUBROUTINE
2010 OPEN 8,8.8,"30:"+N$+".SP.S.W"
2020 FOR X=0 TO 1000
2030 PRINT#8, CHR$ (PEEK (23552+X));
2040 NEXT X
2050 CLOSE 8
2900 RETURN
3000 REM READ FILE SUBROUTINE
3010 OPEN 8.8.8.N$+".SP.S.R"
3020 FOR X=0 TO 1000
3030 GET#8.DB$
3035 IF DB$="" THEN DB$=CHR$(0)
3036 POKE 23552+X,ASC(DB$)
3040 NEXT X
3050 CLOSE 8
3900 RETURN
4000 REM CLEAR SCREEN
4010 SYS32768+3
4020 SYS32768+6
4030 RETURN
5000 REM BANKO
5060 POKE 56578, PEEK (56578) OR3
5070 POKE 56576.(PEEK(56576)AND 252)OR3
5080 POKE 53272,20
5200 RETURN
5500 REM BANKI
5560 POKE 56578, PEEK (56578) OR3
5570 POKE 56576, (PEEK (56576) AND 252) OR2
5580 POKE 53272,120
5600 RETURN
6000 REM WORK ON NEW SPRITE
6010 GOSUB 5000
6020 INPUT "WHICH SPRITE DO YOU WANT TO WORK ON";SP
6030 GOSUB5500
6040 SYS 32768+3
6900 RETURN
```

### Listing C-18: The SLIB.O File

```
      B*
      .:8008 30 40 01 02 04 08 10 20

      PC SR AC XR YR SP
      .:8010 40 80 FE FD FB F7 EF DF

      .;C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
      .:8018 BF 7F FE FD FB F7 EF DF

      .:8020 BF 7F 80 40 20 10 08 04

      .:8028 02 01 48 98 48 8A 48 A9

      .:8030 00 AA A9 78 85 FB A9 5C

      .:8000 4C 2A 80 4C 92 80 4C AE
      .:8038 85 FC A9 00 85 FD 85 FE
```

```
.:8040 A8 8D FE 7F 8D FF 7F 48
.:8048 B1 FB F0 05 68 1D 22 80
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 .:8090 68 60 A9 00 85 FD A9 D8
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            .:8098 85 FE A0 00 A2 00 A9 01
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           .:80A0 91 FD C8 D0 FB E6 FE A5
Lo FE A2
Lo FE A5
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A7
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A7
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A7
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A7
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A6
Lo FE A7
Lo FE A6
Lo 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            .:80A8 FE C9 DC D0 F1 60 A9 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               .:8080 85 FD A9 5C 85 FE A0 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         .:80B8 A2 00 A9 00 91 FD C8 D0
.:80C0 FB E6 FE E8 E0 04 D0 F2
.:80C8 60 FF FF FF FF FF 02 FF
```

# Listing C-19: The CLSP2 File

```
.:4070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
8*
                              .:4078 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  PC SR AC XR YR SP
.;C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
                              .:4080 FF FF 00 00 FF BF 00 00
                              .:4088 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                              .:4090 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                              .:4098 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
.:4100 00 00 FF FF 00 00 FF FF
.:4030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4068 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

# Listing C-20: The SCREEN-MAKE Program

```
1 REM SAVE "20: MAKE SCREEN",8
5 P=0:BASE=23552:C0=1
10 REM CLIMB SCREEN MAKER
20 POKE 53269.3
25 IF PEEK(32760)=1THEN GOTO41
30 IF A=0 THEN A=1:LOAD "CLBACK1",8,1
40 IF A=1 THEN A=2:LOAD "CLSP1",8,1
41 IF A=2 THEN A=3:LOAD "SLIB.0",8,1
43 INPUT"WHAT IS THE FILE NAME";N$
50 POKE 56578, PEEK (56578) OR3: REM BANK1
60 POKE 56576, (PEEK(56576) AND 252) OR 2
70 POKE 53272.120
80 POKE 53287.7:POKE 53288,7
81 POKE 53275.3
85 SX=24:SY=50:OX=0:OY=0
90 POKE 53248.24:POKE 53249,50
91 BC=6:POKE 53280.BC:POKE53281.BC
95 REM IF PEEK(32760)=1 THEN GOTO 132
96 REM IF Q=2 THEN GOTO 121
100 SYS 32768+3:SYS 32768+6
```

```
121 POKE 32760,1
130 FOR X=1 TO 8:POKE 23552/X+1915.0:NEXTX
132 POKE 53287.0
140 REM LOOP
150 J1=PEEK(56320):J1=255-J1
160 J2=PEEK(56321):J2=255-J2
170 F= J1 AND 16
180 IF F = 0 THEN GET A$
190 IF A#="(??)"THEN P=P+1
200 IF A#="(??)"THEN P=P-1
201 IF A$="{??}"THEN GOTO 500
202 IF A$="(??)"THEN CO=((CO+1)AND 15)
203 IF A$="(??)"THEN BC=((BC+1)AND15)
204 IF A#="S"THEN GOSUB 1000
205 IF PK0 THEN P=0
206 IF A≢="L"THEN GOSUB 2000
207 IF A$="C" THEN GOSUB3000
210 A$=""
220 IF(J1 AND 1)= 1 THEN 0Y=0Y-1
230 IF(J1 AND 2)= 2 THEN 0Y=0Y+1
240 IF(J1 AND 4)= 4 THEN 0x=0x-1
250 IF(J1 AND 8)= 8 THEN 0X=0X+1
260 IF F=16 THEN POKE BASE+(0Y*40)+0X,P:POKE 55296+(0Y*40)+0X,C0
270 IF CX<0 THEN 0X=39
280 IF OX>39 THEN OX=0
290 IF 0YK0 THEN 0Y=24
300 IF 0Y>24 THEN 0Y=0
301 SX=24+(8*0X):SY=50+(8*0Y)
302 IF SXK256 THEN POKE 53264.0
303 IF SX>255 THEN SX=SX-256:POKE 53264.3
310 POKE 53248, SX: POKE 53249, SY
320 IF C=0THEN C=1:POKE 53287.1
330 IF C=1THEN C=0:POKE 53287,0
340 POKE BASE, P: POKE 55296, CO
350 POKE 53280,BC:POKE 53281,BC
490 GOTO 140
500 REM THIS IS 500--SAVE THE SCREEN + COLOR
510 REM SYS28672
1000 REM SAVE FILE
1010 OPEN 8.8,8,"a0:"+N$+".BC.S.W"
1020 FOR X=0 TO 1000
1030 PRINT#8, CHR$(PEEK(23552+X)); CHR$(PEEK(55296+X));
1040 NEXT X
1050 CLOSE 8
1900 RETURN
2000 REM LOAD FILE
2010 OPEN 8,8,8,N$+".BC,S,R"
2020 FOR X=0 TO 1000
2030 GET#8,DB$,DC$
2035 IF DB$=""THENDB$=CHR$(0)
2036 IF DC$=""THENDC$=CHR$(0)
2040 POKE 23552+X,ASC(DB$):POKE55296+X,ASC(DC$)
2050 NEXTX
2060 CLOSE8
2900 RETURN
3000 REM CLEAR SCREEN
3010 SYS32768+3
3020 SYS32768+6
3030 RETURN
```

#### Listing C-21: The CLBACK1 File

## Listing C-22: The CLSP1 File

```
.:4078 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
В×
                .:4080 FF FF 00 00 FF BF 00 00
.:4088 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
  PC SR AC XR YR SP
.: C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
                         .:4090 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                         .:4098 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                        .:40A0 FF FF 00 00 FF BF 00 00
.:4000 FF FF 00 00 FF BF 00 00
.:4018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4060 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
.:4068 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
.:4070 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
```

## Listing C-23: The PHOENIX V1.4N Program

```
.:1020 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
                                    .:11F8 07 08 09 09 09 08 08 09
.:1028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                     .:1200 08 08 08 08 09 07 09 08
.:1030 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                     .:1208 09 08 08 08 08 08 08 08
.:1038 00 00 00 00 03 03 00 03
                                     .:1210 08 08 09 0F 0F 00 0F
                                                                 Ø11
.:1040 00 08 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                     .:1218 QF Q8 QF Q4 Q9 Q9 Q9 Q8
.:1048 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 07
                                     .:1220 08 08 08 08 09 08 09 07
. : 1050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
                                     .:1228 07 09 09 09 09 09 08
                                                                 Ø9
.:1058 00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01
                                     .:1230 09 0B 0B 0B 0B 0B 0B 0B
.:1060 01 01 01 0D 01 01 01 01
                                    .:1238 09 08 08 09 03 03 0F
.:1068 01 01 01 01 00 00 00 00
                                    .:1240 0F 0B 09 09 09 09 08 09
. : 1070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:1248 09 08 08 08 08 07 09 09
.:1078 00 00 00 00 03 00 07 01
                                    .:1250 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 08
.:1080 01 01 01 01 03 03 03
                                    .:1258 09 09 08 08 08 08 08 08
.:1088 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03
                                   .:1260 08 08 08 09 09 0F 0F 00
.:1090 03 03 01 01 01 01 01 00
                                   .:1268 0F 09 09 09 09 08 08 09
.:1098 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:1270 07 09 08 08 08 08 08 08
.:10A0 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
                                   .:1278 09 09 07 07 07 09 09 09
.:10A8 03 03 03 03 03 00 01 00
                                   .:1280 09 09 08 08 08 08 08 08
. : 10B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:1288 08 08 09 08 09 0F 02 09
.:10B8 00 03 03 03 03 03 01 01
                                    .:1290 09 09 09 08 07 09 09 09
.:1000 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:1298 08 08 09 09 08 08 08 09
.:1008 00 00 01 01 01 01 03 03
                                    .:12A0 09 09 07 07 07 09 08 09
.:10D0 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:1288 09 09 08 08 08 09 08
                                                                 ØΒ
.:10D8 00 00 00 00 00 0D 00 00
                                    .:12B0 08 08 08 08 08 09 00
.:10E0 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 03 03
                                   .:1288 09 08 08 07 08 08 08 08
.:10EB 01 01 01 01 00 00 03 0B
                                   .:1200 09 09 09 09 08 08 09
                                                                 MΉ
.:10F0 09 09 01 01 03 03 01 01
                                   .:1208 07 07 09 09 09 09 09 09
.:10F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:12DØ Ø9 Ø9 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8
.:1100 00 00 07 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:12D8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø9 Ø9 Ø9
.:1108 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:12E0 09 08 08 08 08 07 08 08
.:1110 03 0D 01 01 01 01 00 01
                                    .:12E8 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09
.:1118 08 09 09 03 0F 03 0C 03
                                    .:12F0 09 09 07 07 09 09 09 09
.:1120 0F 02 0F 03 0F 00 0F
                            00
                                    .:12F8 09 09 09 08 08 08 09 08
.:1128 @F @2 @F @@ @B @@ @7 @F
                                    .:1300 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08
.:1130 OF 03 OF 00 OF 00 OF 00
                                   .:1308 08 08 08 08 08 08 09 09
.:1138 ØB ØØ Ø3 ØD Ø1 Ø9 Ø9
                                   .:1310 08 09 09 09 07 09 09 09
.:1140 08 09 08 09 09 09 09 0F
                                    .:1318 09 09 09 08 08 08 09 09
.:1148 0F 00 0F 03 0F 00 0F 03
                                    .:1320 09 0F 0C 0F 0C 08 08 08
.:1150 OF 00 OF 00 OF 00 01 00
                                    .:1328 08 08 09 09 09 08 08 08
.:1158 @F @@ @B @F @F @@ @B @9
                                    .:1330 08 09 08 08 09 09 08 08
.:1160 09 09 09 09 09 08 07 08
                                    .:1338 09 09 09 08 08 08 08 08
.:1168 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 0F
                                   .:1340 09 09 09 07 07 08 08 08
.:1170 0F 00 00 00 0F 00 0F 00
                                   .:1348 09 0F 0C 0F 09 0A 09 09
.:1178 ØF ØØ Ø4 ØØ Ø3 ØØ Ø7 ØØ
                                   .:1350 09 09 09 0F 09 09 09 08
.:1180 00 05 09 0D 08 0F 09 09
                                    .:1358 08 09 09 09 08 09 09
.:1188 07 07 07 09 09 08 08 08
                                    .:1360 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 07
.:1190 08 08 08 08 08 08 08
                            09
                                    .:1368 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09
.:1198 08 0F 00 0B 00 0F 0B 0F
                                    .:1370 09 0F 09 0C 0C 0F 09 0C
.:11A0 08 0F 00 0F 00 0F 00 0F
                                    .:1378 0C 0F 0F 0C 0C 09 09 09
.:11A8 00 0F 00 0F 0F 09 09 08
                                    .:1380 09 09 0F 09 09 09 09 09
.:11B0 09 07 07
                09 09 08 08 08
                                    .:1388 09 07 00 07 07 09 09 09
                                    .:1390 09 09 09 0F 0F 0C 0C 09
.:1188 08 08 08 08 08 09 08 08
.:11C0 09 09 00 0F 00 0F 00 0F
                                    .:1398 09 00 09 00 00 09 09
.:11C8 08 0F 00 0F 08 0F 09 09
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.:11D0 09 09 09 09 09 09 08 08
                                    .:13A8 @F @C @F @7 @9 @9 @7 @7
                                    .:13B0 09 09 0F 09 0F 09 0F 09
.:11D8 08 09 08 08 08 09 09 07
                                    .:13B8 0C 09 05 05 05 09 09 09
.:11E0 09 08 08 09 09 09 08
                                   .:13C0 09 0F 0F 0C 0C 09 09 09
.:11E8 09 08 09 0F 00 0F 03 0C
.:11F0 00 0F 0F 0F 00 09 09 09
                                    .:13C8 09 09 09 0C 0C 0C 0C 0F
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.:15A8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 .:13D0 0C 0C 0C 0C 0C 0C 0C .:15B0 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 E8 .:13D8 @F @C @F @F @C @C @C @C

.:1B30										:1DØ8								1A
.:1B38	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	E3	F3	FA		:1D10	Ø1	4D	CB	ଉତ	ØD	F3	ଉଦ	4D
.:1B40	FΑ	F1	F1	F١	F3	F3	E3	F3	_	:1D18	CC	ØØ	4D	F4	00	4D	A5	2121
.:1B48										:1D20			00				4D	
																	. —	
.:1B50								63		:1D28			A7			CF		4D
.:1B58	F3	83	25	F5	61	21	B1	53		:1D3Ø	80	00	4D	A8	ଉଉ	4D	81	ଉଦ
.:1860	7.3	83	F.3	0.3	23	0.3	E3	F5		:1D38	4D	A9	2121	ØD	82	212	4D	AA
										:1D4Ø			83			50		4D
.:1B68																		
.:1B70	E3	F3	23	54	E4	13	15	F4		:1D48		ଉଦ	4D	5D	מט	4D	ಟರ	ØØ
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.:1B80	Ø3	FR	F۵	$\Delta \Delta$	Δ3	FR	FR	B3	_	:1D58	(2)(2)	4D	87	2121	4D	60	121(2)	4D
										:1D60								00
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.:1B90	F4	Ø3	13	DЗ	F3	83	C3	43		:1D68		63	ØØ	4D	64	ØØ	4D	65
.:1B98	A3	<b>B</b> 3	F3	13	83	F3	F3	F3		:1D70	ଉଦ	4D	BD	00	BD	DD	ଉଦ	4D
.:1BAØ	03	B3	FR	המ	43	ΕZ	F3	F3	_	:1D78	aa	ØØ	4D	56	ØØ	4D	8F	00
.:1BA8										:1D80					BF			
.:1BB0	F3	93	AЗ	F3	AЗ	A3	43	F3	•	:1D88	ØØ	4D	90	ØØ	4D	69	00	4D
.:1BB8	83	93	81	53	93	03	F3	43		:1D90	91	00	ØD	92	00	ØD	93	ଉଦ
.:1BC0								A3	_	:1D98	ØD	RR	ØØ	40	94	00	4D	BC
.:1BC8										: 1DAØ								ØD
.:1BD@	E3	23	13	F3	AЗ	F3	93	F3		:1DA8						4D	BF	ହାହା
.:1BD8	03	E3	F3	DЗ	F3	43	F3	<b>A3</b>		:1DB@	4D	E7	00	4D	CØ	00	ØD	EB
.:1BE0										:1DB8						11	Ø1	4D
										:1DCØ				12				
.:1BE8																	4B	
.:1BF@	19	23	13	A5	18	38	E9	05		:1DC8					3B	Ø1	4D	3C
.:1BF8	ЭD	11	1 D	1 D	11	1 D	F3	FF		:1DD@	01	ØD	4E	00	ØD	9E	00	81
.:1000										:1DD8				18		81	Δ1	00
															19			
.:1008					43			83		:1DE@								A2
.:1C10	1B	Ø1	83	7C	ଉଦ	43	7C	ଉଦ		:1DE8								Ø1
.:1C18	83	F4	00	03	2D	00	03	7D	_	:1DF@	28	00	01	7B	2121	81	A3	00
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.:1028				1 D		83		00		:1E00								B1
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.:1038	00	83	1F	Ø1	83	A8	00	83	_	:1E10	41	56	00	01	56	00	81	A6
.:1040				31		83		00		:1E18					81	7F		81
.:1048				43						:1E20						81		ØØ
.:1050	ଉଦ	Ø3	33	ଉଦ	43	83	66	83		:1E28	81	81	00	81	5A	ଉଦ	81	82
.:1058	AB	20	83	23	211	43	23	@1	_	:1E30	2121	81	5B	00	81	83	00	81
.:1060						00		85		:1E38							5E	(A)(A)
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.:1070	5F	ଉଦ	83	87	ØØ	83	88	00		:1E48				<b>@</b>		5F	00	81
.:1078	03	DB	ଉଦ	83	89	00	83	88		:1E50	60	00	01	88	ଉଦ	81	61	00
.:1080						DB	Ø	83		:1E58			00		62		Ø1	63
.:1088						83		20		:1E60						64	00	Ø1
.:1090				03		00		BD		:1E68						81	65	00
.:1098	00	03	2D	@1	83	8E	00	83		:1E70	B1	66	00	81	67	00	81	68
.:1CA0	3F	00	43	3F	2121	03	67	2121		:1E78							Ø1	41
.:1CAB										:1E80								
.:1CBØ										:1E88								
.:1CB8										:1E90	ଉଉ	81	95	00	01	BD	00	01
.:1000	43	92	00	83	BA	00	03	43		:1E98								
.:1008										:1EAØ								
.:1CD@										:1EAB								
.:1CD8										:1EBØ	E9	ଉଦ	@1	72	00	81	EΑ	ଉଦ
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.:1CE8										:1ECØ	ହାମ	81	13	211	81	14	Ø1	81
:1CF@									•	:1EC8	70	Ch 1	<u></u>	1 =	011	0.1	77	011
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.:1EF8	00	FF	FF	FF	FD	FF	7D	FF		:20D0	00	00	00	00	00	00	ØØ	00
.:1F00	FF	82	FF	00	FF	42	E7	E7	_	:20D8	Ø	ØØ	00	20	00	2121	2121	00
.:1F@8				00			FF	F7		:20E0			00	00		00	00	00
.:1F10		10		66		FF		00		:20E8			00	2121	6161	00	00	ØØ
.:1F18				30		00	CE	F3		:20F0	ଉଷ	ଉଉ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	00	00
.:1F20	FF	40	FF	FF	FF	€3	FF	00		:20F8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
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.:1F30	76	FF	FF	00	FF	00	FF	00		:2108			00	(2) (2)	00	00	00	00
.:1F38							FF			2110		00	00		00	00	00	00
:1F40				00			FF											
										:2118			00			00	00	66
.:1F48		E/	FF		FF	56	CF	F 7	•	:2120	66	00	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ØØ1
.:1F50	FF	10	FF	00	FF	ଉଉ	7F	50	•	:2128	ଉଦ	00	ଉଷ	00	00	00	00	ଉଦ
.:1F58	FF	00	FF	10	FF	00	FF	F3		2130	00	Ø1Ø1	00	00	ଉତ	00	00	00
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.:1F68				20		20		CF		2140			00			00		00
								20		2148					03		3F	30
.:1F70																		
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.:1F80	00	FD	ଉଦ	FF	70	FF	18	FD	•	:2158	80	00	00	00	ଉଷ	ଉଷ	00	00
.:1F88	00	7D	00	FF	D1	FF	41	FD		:2160	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00
.:1F90	11	FF	ØØ	FF	00	FF	00	FF	_	:2168	2121	2121	00	00	00	00	02	02
:1F98										:2170			28	28	ΔØ	AØ	80	80
								FF		2178				80		80	80	
.:1FA0																		
.:1FAB										:2180								
.:1FB0	FF	FD	ଉଦ	FF	ଉଦ	FF	ଉଦ	FF		:2188	AØ	80	80	ØØ	00	00	ଉଦ	00
.:1FB8	00	FF	00	FF	7D	FF	7D	aa		:2190	00	00	00	00	02	02	ØA	Ø8
.:1FC0	00	FD	30	FF	F3	FF	04	ED	_	:2198	20	20	A0	80	80	00	00	00
.:1FC8										:21A0					02		ØA	08
.:1FD0	4.4				00		00			:21AB							ØA	02
.:1FD8								7F		:21BØ					28		66	00
.:1FE0										:21B8	00	ଉଦ	02	02	Ø8	Ø8	Ø8	Ø8
.:1FE8	20	FF	00	FF	F1	FF	85	B1		:2100	2A	80	00	Ø8	ØC	2E	BB	2E
.:1FF0										:2108	2121	80	20	20	08	08	88	08
:1FF8							7D			:21D0							03	ØF
								00		:21D8								00
.:2000			00	00	00	00	00											
.:2008	66	00		00	00			00		:21E0			Ø3	ØF	3C			00
.:2010	00	00	00	00	ଉଦ	00	02	ØA		:21E8			Ø3	03		Ø3		Ø3
.:2018	00	00	00	00	ଉଦ	2A	AA	AA		:21F0					3C	FØ	FØ	CØ
.:2020	2121	00	00	00	00	AA	AA	AA		:21F8	CØ	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:2028		00	00	00	Ø	AΑ	AA	AA		:2200						00	00	00
		00	00	00			Ø2			:2208				00		00	00	00
.:2030								80		:2210					82			
.:2038		00	00	20		80	80											
.:2040		00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:2218				ØA		08		0A
.:2048	00	00	ଉଦ	66				20	•	:2220	66		99		20			80
.:2050	00	00	ØØ	00	00	00	2A	2A		:2228					80			
2058	ØØ	0101	0101	00	2121	2121	AA	AA		:2230	00	00	00	02	08	Ø8	08	08
.:2060										:2238								
.:2068										:2240								
.:2070	שועו	שש	עועו	שועו	שוש	KIKI	HU	HO		:2248								
.:2078										:2250								
.:2080							00		-	:2258	ØØ	ØØ	(2)(2)	AB	50	50	50	50
.:2088					ହାହା		30			:2260	00	00	00	ØF	30	30	30	30
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.:2098							ØA			:2270								00
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.:22A0	(21/21	00	00	00	AØ	80	00	00		:2478	00	2121	00	20	212	00	00	00
.:22A8	ØA	ØΑ	ØA	28	28	AØ	ΔØ	00		:2480	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:22B0				00		00	00	00		:2488		00	20	22	2121	00	2121	00
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.:2208		00	20	20	ହାହା	ଅପ	66	ଉଦ		:24A0	ଉପ	ଉଦ	ଉପ	00	00	00	00	00
.:22D0	28	28	20	20	AØ	80	80	00		:24A8	Ø1Ø1	Ø121	00	Ø0	ଅପ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	00
.:22D8	ଅପ	ଉଦ	ହାହା	00	ଉଷ	02	02	00		:24BØ	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	ଉଦ
.:22EØ	08	28	20	AØ	80	80	00	00		:2488	00	00	2121	00	00	00	00	00
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.:22F8	ØA	C2	02	2121	2121	03	00	22		:24DØ	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
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.:2310		30	30	FØ	00	00	00	00		:24EB	00	ଅଧ	00	ଅଧ	ØØ	00	00	00
.:2318		20	00	20	2121	20	00	20	•	:24F0	ØØ	ହାହା	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	00	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ
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.:2328		ØF	ØC	30	30	FØ	CØ	ଉଦ		:2500	ଉଦ	00	ଉତ	ଉଦ	ଉତ	ଉଦ	00	00
.:2330	00	66	00	00	00	00	Ø0	00		:2508	3C	ØF	ØF	ØF	03	00	00	00
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.:2340	00	ଉଦ	00	00	00	00	00	00		:2518	20	00	00	2121		FF	FF	FF
.:2348	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00		:2520	00	22	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF
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.:2358			08	08	08	08	00	00										
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.:2370										:2540	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	СЗ	СЗ	CC	CC	30	30
:2378				00	00	ØA	00	00	•	:2548	CØ	CØ	03	ØC	ØC	ØC	ØC.	Ø3
		82	82	82	82	Ø2	00	00		:2550	30	CC	ØC	ଉଦ	30	ØC	30	DØ
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.:2390	20	20	AØ	AØ	20	20	00	ଉଦ		:2568	30	30	CC		ØC	ØC	03	Ø3
.:2398	20	20	20	20	20	20	00	@@		:2570		ØĊ	30		ce	CØ	03	03
.:23A0	ØC	03	03	03	03	3C	00	00			ØF	ØC.	30	3F		CØ	00	FC
.:23A8	00	00	2121	00	00	00	00	00		:2580		00	00		03			-
.:23B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00								03	ØC	ØF
.:23B8	00	00	00	00	2121	00	00	00		:2588	3F	30		FC	00	00		FØ
.:2300		00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:2590		00	Ø3	03	ØC	ØC.	30	30
.:23C8			FØ	FØ	30	30	30	3C		:2598		C3	C3	30	30	ØС	30	CØ
.:23D0		00	2021	00	00	00			•	:25A0	Ø3	00	Ø3	03	ØC.	ØC.	30	FC
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.:23E8		00	22	2121	00	00	00	20		:2500	03	ØC	30	CØ	C3	00	C3	3C
.:23F0		00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:2508		CØ	CØ	00	CØ	CØ.	00	00
.:23F8		00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:25D0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:2400			00		00	00	00	00		:25D8		00	20	20				22
.:2408	00	00	00	00	ØØ	00	00	00										
.:2410	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:25E0								
.:2418	00	00		00	00	00	00	00		:25E8				00			00	
.:2420				00	00	00	00	00		:25F0			ଉଦ	00			00	
.:2428				00	00	00	00			:25F8			ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଷ	00	ଅପ	
.:2430				00			00			:2600		00	ଉଦ	ØØ	00	ଉତ	ଉତ	ଉଦ
.:2438					00		00		-	:2608	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉତ	ଉଦ	00	00	00	00
										:2610	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:2440				00	00		00			:2618	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:2448			ଅପ			00				:2620				00	00		00	
.:2450	ଉଦ	00	00	00	ଉଦ	00	00	00		:2628				20	00		00	
.:2458	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2121		:2630			00	00	00	00	00	
.:2460										:2638				22			00	
		- W.						W	•		4. K.	2.61	2.2	4. KI	2.6	2.6	4. C	KI KI

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.:2648	00	ଉଦ	ଡଡ	00	ØØ	ଉତ	ØØ	ଉଦ			ଉଦ	00	00	00	00
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.:2660	ଉଦ	00	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	00	00	ଉଦ			ଉଦ	00	00	ଉଦ	ଉତ
.:2668	ଉତ	ଉଦ	00	00	6161	ଉତ	ଉତ	ଉଦ		00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଡଡ	ଉଦ
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 .:5648 EF 10 FF D3 FF 00 DF FR
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                                     .:5008 00 71 00 00 00 10 00 00
.:5A38 30 FF 00 FF 00 DD 13 FF
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.:5AD8 50 FF 00 FF 00 FF 00 3F
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.:5B10 00 DD 57 00 00 FF 00 00
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.:5B18 00 FF 00 FF C0 22 00 F3
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                                    .:5D70 FF 00 14 00 FF 00 CF 20
.:5898 01 DD 48 80 00 B7 00 7A
                                .:5D78 FF & ...
.:5D80 40 65 49 FD 00 FF 00 C.
.:5D88 09 89 89 F8 38 39 39 19
.:5D90 09 FF 39 C9 09 FF 08 FF
                                    .:5D78 FF 00 44 10 F3 30 57 00
.:5BA0 21 F2 00 FD 00 FF 77 FF
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.:5BB0 02 FF 00 FF 00 FF 00 FF
.:5BB8 21 3F 00 F0 00 FF 50 09
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.:5D98 30 FF 00 FB 00 FF DB FF .:5F70 FC 0C OF 0F FF 0C OF 9F .:5DA0 30 FF 00 FF 00 FF .:5F78 F9 @C 4C 5F F5 CF FC CF .:5DA8 00 FF 00 FF FF FF 08 F9 .:5F80 FC CF C9 FC 80 FF 07 C7 .:5DB0 87 89 89 87 78 79 79 97 .:5F88 87 FC 7F F9 9F FC CF FC .:5DB8 F9 F9 F9 D9 F9 F8 09 E9 .:5F90 CF FC 5F C5 9C F9 9F FF .:5F98 FC FF CF FB 9F CF DB F7 .:6228 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:5F50 FF 0F CF C9 FC 00 58 39 .:6230 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:5F58 F9 00 F8 F8 F8 09 F8 38 .:6238 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ .:5F60 FF 00 35 37 F7 F7 F7 39 .:5F68 FF FF FC CF FC FC FC ୍ତ : 6240 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ

.:6248 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6420 AA AA AA AB FF FF FF .:6250 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6428 AA AA AA AF FF FF FC .:6430 AA AA BF FF FF F0 00 00 .:6258 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ .:6438 AA BF FF FF F0 00 00 .:6260 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6440 AB FF FF FF 00 00 00 .:6268 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6448 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 . :6270 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6278 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6450 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 ØØ .:6280 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6458 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 Ø .:6288 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6460 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 ØØ .:6468 EA FF FF FF .:6290 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2121 ହାହା ହାହା 00 .:6298 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6470 AA FE FF FF ØF ଉପ ଉପ 00 .:6478 55 55 FD FF FF 0F 00 00 .:5280 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6480 AA AA AA FA FF FF 3F 00 .:62AB ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ .:6488 AA AA AA AA EA FF FF FF .:62B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6490 FF 5F 55 55 55 A9 AA .:6288 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:6498 FF FF FF 57 55 55 55 95 .:6200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:64AØ ØØ FØ FF FF AF AA AA .:6208 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:64A8 00 00 00 C0 FC FF FF BF .:62D0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0F .:64B0 00 00 00 00 00 C0 F0 FF .:62D8 00 00 00 00 00 03 3F FF .:6488 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:62E0 00 00 00 00 0F FF FF FE . : 6400 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:62E8 00 00 00 3F FF FF FA AA .:6408 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:62F0 00 00 3F FF FF FA AA AA .:64D0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:62F8 00 FF FF FF FA AA AA AA .:64D8 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:6300 03 FF FF FF AA AA AA .:6308 FF FF FF AA AA AA AA .:64E0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 Ø .:64E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6310 FF FF FF AA AA AA AA 00 . :54F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6318 55 55 5F FF FF FF FF 00 .:64F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6320 FF FF FF AA AA AA AA 00 . :6500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6328 CØ FF FF FF AA AA AA 00 .:6508 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6330 00 FF FF FF AF AA AA . :6510 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6338 00 00 FC FF FF AF AA AA .:6518 ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ .:6340 00 00 00 FC FF FF AF AA .:6520 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6348 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF BF .:6350 00 00 00 00 00 00 FC FF .:6528 00 00 00 03 0F 3F FF FF .:6358 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଦିଉ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ନଦ .:6530 03 0F FF FF FE FA AA AA .:6538 FF FD F5 . : 6360 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D5 55 55 56 50 .:6540 AA AA AA AA AF .:6368 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 BF FF FC .:6370 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6548 AA AB AF FF FF FC CØ ØØ .:6550 AF FF FF FC C0 00 00 00 .:6378 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:6558 FF FC 00 00 00 00 00 00 . :5380 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6388 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ .:6560 C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6568 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ .:6390 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6570 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6398 ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ 00 .:6578 ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ 2121 . : 63AØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ .:6580 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:63AB ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ 00 .:6588 ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ ଉଡ .:63B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 OID .:6590 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:63BB ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ ଉଦ MM .:6598 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:5300 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 202 .:6308 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:65A8 ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ .:63D0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ଉପ ଉପ . :65B0 00 00 00 00 00 .:63D8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ .:63E0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6588 00 00 00 **00 00 00 00** DO .:65C8 03 .:65D0 FF 3F 00 0 .:65D8 F5 FF FF 3F 03 00 .:65E0 AA EA FA FF FF 3F 03 00 .:65E8 A9 AA AA FA FE FF 3F .:65F0 FF 7F 5F 57 55 55 95 A5 .:6500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:63E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:63FØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ .:63F8 00 00 00 00 00 03 0F FF .:6400 00 00 00 03 3F FF FF FE .:6408 00 03 FF FF FF FA AA AA .:6410 FF FF FF D5 55 55 56 .:6418 FF F5 55 55 55 6A AA

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.:69A8			(2)(2)	212		2121	6161	00		:6B78		00	66	00		00	00	00
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.:6900	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:6890	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	ହାହା
.:6908	00	00	Ø1Ø1	2121	(21(2)	00	2121	00		:6898	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	(2) (2)
.:69D0		3F	Ø1F	03	00	00	00	00		:6BA0	00	00	20	2121	00	00	00	00
										:6BA8	20	00	20	00	00	00	00	00
.:69D8		7F	5F	57	57	15	05	ØA										
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.:69E8	54	55	5F	5F	7E	FE	FE	FΑ	•	:6BB8	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	ଅହ	ଉଷ	6161	00	00
.:69FØ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	FC	AB	BΞ	ΞΑ	ΕB		:6BC0	ଉଦ	ଉଷ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	00
.:69F8	ଅହ	6161	6161	Ø101	CØ	BF	AΑ	EB	•	:6BC8	00	ଉଷ	00	ଉଦ	ଅଧ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଷ
. : 6AØØ	EΑ	FF	FF	FF	EB	FF	FF	FF		:6BDØ	ଉଦ	00	00	ଉଦ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ
.:6AØ8	AF	AA	AA	AB	AA	AA	BA	AA		:6BD8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:6A10			FF	FF	FF		FF	AF		:6BE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:6A18		BC			AA			AA	-	:6BE8	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:6A20	00		FF	BF	AA		BA	AA		:6BF0	20	20	20	00	00	00	00	00
													2121	2121		00		00
.:6A28		20		AB		AA		BE		:6BF8		00			20		00	
. :6A30	ଉଦ	00	CØ	FØ		BØ		BØ		:6000	00	00	2121	00	00	00	00	00
.:6A38	ØØ	2121	ଉପ	ØØ	00	00	ଉଦ	ØØ		:6008	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00
.:6A4Ø	ØØ	ଥାଥ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	ଉଷ	ଉଉ	ହାହା		:6C10	ଉଦ	00	00	00	00	ଉଉ	00	00
.:6A48	00	00	00	2121	00	00	00	ØØ		:6018	00	ଉଦ	2121	ଅପ	ଉଦ	00	ଉତ	00
.:6A5Ø	00	00	0:0	ଉଦ	00	00	00	00		:6C20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	ଉଦ
.:6A58	00	00	00	2121	00	00	00	00		:6028	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:6A6Ø	00	00	20	20	00	00	2121	20		:6030	00	00	00	00	00	03	ØF	ØF
.:6A68	20	2121	22	20	2121	2121	00	00		:6038		3A	ĒΑ		FA		FE	FF
							20	00		:6C4Ø					EΑ			FF
.:6A70	20	20	00	00	20	00												FE
.:6A78	2121	00	20	20	20	00	2121	00		:6048		AA		AA				
.:6A8Ø	ଅପ	$Q_1Q_1$	Ø121	ଉଦ	ØØ	00	00	ଉଦ		:6C5Ø		AA	56		55		A5	AA
.:6A88	00	2121	Ø1Ø1	20	ଅପ	ଅପ	Ø1@1	ØØ		:6058					AA		AA	
.:6A90	00	00	ଉଦ	ØØ	ଉତ	00	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	•	:6C6Ø	FA	FA	EΑ	AF	FF	FF	FF	AA
.:6A98	ଉଦ	2121	00	(2)(2)	2121	00	00	20		:6068	FF	FF	AF	BF	AF	FF	BF	FΕ
.:6AA0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:6070	FF	AF	BF	FA	FF	FE	FF	BF
.:6AA8	00	00	00	00	2121	00	(2)(2)	00		:6078	ΕB	FF	FF	FF	FF	AF	FF	FF
.:6ABØ	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00		:6080			FF	FF	FF	FF	EF	FF
	20	20	22	20	20	00	00	00		:6088		FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
:6ABB												FF	FF	FF.	FE	FF	FF	FF
.:6AC@	00	00	20	20	00	00	00	00		:6090								
.:6AC8	00	00	00	22	20	00	22	00		:6098		FF	FF	FF	AF	FF	FF	FF
.:6ADØ	ଉପ	ଉଦ	ØØ	00	00	ଅପ	ଉତ	ଉଦ		:6CA@					FA		FF	FF
.:6AD8	00	ØØ	00	00	66	00	00	00		:6CA8	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
.:6AE0	00	66	ଉଦ	2121	00	ଉତ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ		:6CBØ	FC	CØ	CØ	FØ	FØ	AF	FA	ΞB
.:6AE8	00	2121	00	00	00	ଉଦ	00	00		:6CB8	00	ØØ	Ø1Ø1	ଅପ	ଉଦ	ଉଦ	F Ø	FF
.:6AF@	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:6000	ØØ	00	00	ଉଦ	ଅପ	00	ଉଦ	00
.:6AF8	00	00	2121	00	00	00	00	03		:6008	00	ØØ	2121	00	2121	2121	00	00
.:6B00	00	00	2121	00	00	00	ØF	FA		:6CD0	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	00
.:6B08	00	00	00	03	ØF	ØF	FF	AA		:6CD8	00	00	20	00	00	2121	00	2121
										:5CEØ	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:6B10	00	00	FF	FF		FF	F5	55		:6CE8					20		20	00
.:6B18			FF					55		:6CFØ								
.:6B20																		
.:6B28	FF	F5	FF	55	6A	A5	57	FF		:6CF8								
.:6B30	AA	6A	A9	55	FF	55	A6	AЭ		:6D00								
.:6B38										:6D08					20		2121	
.:6B40										:6D10						ଉପ	ଉଦ	ØØ
										:6D18	00	00	00	00	00	2121	00	ଉତ
.:6B48										:6D20	00	00	Ø1Ø1	00	00	20	00	00
.:6B50										:6D28					00	00	00	00
.:6B58	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	AB		:6D3Ø					00			
.:6B60	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	AA	FF	FF		:6D38					00		00	
.:6B68										:6D40						20	00	
.:6B70										:6D48								
	-0	_0	, 0	70	, 0	_0		, ,,	•	. 05740	KIK!	K,K,	W. W.	AT CATE	4.40	E1E1	e. e.	E-10

. : 6D50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6F28 FF FF FE FE FA FA EA AR .:6F30 EA EB EA EA FA FA BB BE .:6D58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6F38 FF BF FF FF AF FF BF FF .:EDE0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6F40 FA AA AA FE AA AA AA 00 03 03 0F .:6D68 00 00 00 00 .:6F48 FE AA AA FE FF FF FF .:6D70 3E 3E 3E 3F 3E FA AA EA .:6D78 FE EA FE FE FF AB AA .:6F50 00 00 C0 C0 C0 C0 C0 C0 BE .:6D80 FA FF FF FF FF 5F 55 55 .:6F58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6D88 FF AF AA AA AA 55 55 55 .:6F60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6D90 FE FF BF AA AA AA 55 55 .:6F68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6F70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6D98 FF AB AA EA FF FF 7F 55 .:6DAØ FA FF 57 55 D5 FF FF AA .:6DA8 FF AF AA 56 55 95 AA EA .:6DBØ FF FF FF 5B 56 55 95 AA .: 6DB8 FF DF FF FF FF 7F 9D A5 .:6DC0 FF FF FF FF FF FA .: 6DC8 FF FF FF FF FE EA AA BF .:6DDØ FF FF FA AA BF BF FF FF .:6DD8 FA EA AA FF FF AF FF FF .: 6DEØ FF AF AA FE FE FE AB FF .:6DE8 FA AA AA AA FB FA FA . : 6DFØ FF FF AB FF FF FF FF .: 6DF8 EA FA FF FF FF FA FF .: 6E00 FF EA AB AA AA AF EA AA .:6EØ8 FØ BØ FC BC BC AC AC AC .:6E10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E18 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:5E48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E58 **ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ ଉପ** ଉପ . : BEBØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ ØØ .:6E68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:6E70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 .:6E78 00 00 00 00 3F FA FB FD .:6EBØ ØØ ØØ ØF FF FE FA AB AD .:6E88 C0 F0 F0 FC BF F5 75 7F .:6E90 00 00 00 00 C0 FF AA AF .:6E98 00 00 00 00 00 00 C0 FF .: 5EA0 00 00 00 00 00 0F 0E 0E .:6EAB ØE 3F 3A 3A FA EA AB BF .: GEBØ FF AB FF FA FF FF AF FF .:6EB8 FF FF FF BF FF FF FA .:6EC0 FF FF FF AF FF FF FF .: GECB FE AA AA AA AA BE AA AA .: SEDØ FF AF FF FF FF FF FF AB

.:7100 FF FF FF EA AF FF FF FF
.:7110 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7110 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7110 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7110 FA FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:71120 EA EB AB AF FD D5 D5 F5
.:7120 EA AB AB AF FD D5 D5 F5
.:7120 FA AA AA AB BF FF FF FF
.:7130 FE EA AA AB BF FF FF FF
.:7140 FA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA
.:7140 FA FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7150 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7150 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7160 FA FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7160 FA FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7160 FA FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7170 EA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA
.:7148 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7170 EA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA
.:7148 FF FF FF AB FF FF FF FF FF
.:7170 FF BB FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7170 FF BB FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7170 FF BB FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7148 FF FF AB FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7140 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7140 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
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.:7110 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7120 OO OO OO OO OO OO OO
.:711FB OO OO OO OO OO OO OO
.:711FB OO OO OO OO OO OO OO
.:712FB FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
.:7228 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
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. .:7100 FF FF FF EA AF FF FF FF .: 72D8 FF FF FF AF FF BF FF .:7108 FF FF FF BF FF FF FF .:72EØ FF FF EA FF FF FF AB .:72E8 FF FF FF AB FF FF .:72FØ FF FF FF FF FF AB .:72F8 FF FF FF EF FB FB FE FE .:7300 FF FF FF FF FF AF AA .:7308 FF FF FF FF FF AB AA .:7310 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7318 FB FA FA FE FE BE AE AF .:7320 00 C0 C0 F0 B0 B0 AC AC .:7328 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:7330 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:7338 ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ ଉଉ .:7340 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:7348 00 00 00 00 0F 0F 3F FB .:7350 OF OF FF FF FE FA AA AA .:7358 FF FE FA EB ED EB 7A SE .:7360 7F 7A EA AA AA AA EA 7E .:7368 FF BF BF AB AB AA FA FA .:7370 FE AF FF FF FA FA AA .:7378 EB AD AB AA AA AA AA .:7380 FE F9 FE AF 5A 55 55 .:7388 EA AB EB 7F 57 FF AB AF .:7390 EB AB AF BE FF AB AA FF .:7398 FF FF FA BF FE FE FA FE .:73AØ EF AF AF AF AF FF FF FF .:73AB FF FF FA FF FF FF AF FF .:73B0 FF FF AF FF FF FF FF .:73BB FE FF EB FF FF FF FA .:7300 FF AF AF AA AA AA AA AF .:73C8 FA FF 57 55 55 7D 55 5F .:73D0 FF AB AA 69 55 A5 5A AA .:73DB FF FF AA AA 5A AA AA FF .:73EØ EA FA FE BF AF BF FE FA .:73E8 FF FE FF FF 7F FF FF .:73FØ FF AB FF FF FF AB FF .:73FB FA FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7400 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 7408 FA AA FA FA FE FF FF .:7410 FF FF EA FF FF FF AF AF .:7418 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7420 FF FF FE FF FF FF FF .:7428 FF FF BF FF FF FF FF .:7430 FF FF FF FF AF FF FF .:7438 FF FF FF FF FF AB FF .:7440 EE FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7448 FA FE FF FF FF FF EB .:7450 EA EA EA EA FA FA AA EB .:7458 FA FA FA FF FF BF FF .:7460 EC FC FC FC BC BF AF AF .:7468 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:7470 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:7478 00 00 00 00 00 03 03 03 .:7480 03 0E 3E FE FE EE EA EA .:7488 FB BB AB AA AA AA FA .:72BB EF FA BF AA AA AA AA

.:7860 FF FF FF FF FF FE FA .: 7A38 FF FE FE FA FA FA AA AA .:7A40 FA F5 FA F5 FA F5 .:7868 E5 F9 FE FF EA EA AA AA .:7870 FB 5F DF BE FE EA EB AA .: 7A48 FA AF FA AF FA AF .:7450 5F 45 AF A5 AF F5 55 DF .: 7878 FF EA AA AF AA AA FB AF .: 7A58 FF BA EF BA FF AA FF FA .: 7880 FA FA FF FA FA FE AA AA .:7A60 FF FE F0 C0 02 FA F5 F5 .:7888 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7890 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 7A68 ØF CØ FØ Ø3 CØ ØØ AA AA .:7A70 3F 0F 2B 80 28 00 55 55 .:7898 D5 F5 FF EF EA FA FE AB .:7A78 FF FF FF FF 3F FF F5 F5 .:78A0 FA FF FF AF AA 6A 55 95 .:7ABØ FF FF FF FF FF F5 F5 .: 78A8 FF FF AA AA EA FF 55 55 .: 78BØ FF FF BF AA AA FF F5 55 .: 7A88 FF FF FF FF FF FA FA .:7A90 FA F5 FA F5 FA F5 .: 78B8 FF FF FF BF AA FF 57 F5 .:7800 FE FF FF FF 7F 55 FF AB .: 7A98 EA D5 5D EA EA F5 5F F5 .:7AAØ 57 6B 97 6B 97 6B 97 6B .: 78C8 AA FE EA FF FF 7F 55 FF .: 7AAB FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:78D0 FA AA AA EA FF FF 7F 55 .: 7ABØ FF FF AF FF AB FF FF .:78D8 FF FF BF FF FF AA AA 55 .: 7ABB EB AA AA AA AA AA AA .:78EØ FF AF FF AF FF AA AA .: 7ACØ FF BE AA AA FF AA AA AA .: 78E8 FF FF FF FF FF FF AF .: 78FØ FF BF BF AA AA AA .: 7AC8 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 78F8 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 7ADØ FA FA FA FF FF FF FF .: 7AD8 FF FF FF FE FF FE EA AA .:7900 5A AA A5 6B A5 AA F5 FA .:7908 FA AF 55 55 FF FA FF AF .: 7AEØ FA EA AA AA FA AA AA AF .:7910 55 F5 5A FA 5F 5F F5 55 .: 7AE8 FF FF FF EA FF AB FF FE .: 7AFØ FF FA AA AA AB AB AA EB .:7918 FF AF 5F 5A FF FB AF FA .: 7AF8 FF FF BF BF FF FF FF .:7920 DA FA DA FA DA FA AA AA .:7928 A6 A5 A5 A5 A6 A6 A2 80 .:7B00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7930 7F 5F 95 A5 69 56 55 55 .:7BØ8 FF FF FF FF FC FØ CØ .: 7938 FF FF AF FA BF AB BF AF .:7810 55 7F 7F 7F 3F 3F 0F 03 .:7B18 FF 7F FF FF FF FE EA .:7940 FF FF FF FF EA FF AA FA .:7948 FF FF AA FE AA FA AA FE .: 7B20 FF FF FF FE AA AA AA .:7950 FF FF FE F2 EØ A2 F5 F5 .: 7B28 FF FF FE EA AA AB BF FF .: 7830 FA AA AA AF FF FF FF .:7958 C0 2A 20 02 A0 80 55 7F .:7960 FF 3F AF 83 00 28 57 57 .: 7B38 FF FE EA AA AA AA AA .:7840 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7968 FF AB AF AF AA 2A AA AA .:7970 FF FF FF FF BF EF EF .:7B48 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7850 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .:7978 FF FF FF FE FA FE FF EA .:7980 FA EA AA AA AA AA AA .:7858 FF FF AF 5F AA 55 A5 55 .:7860 FF FF AF 5F AA 65 AA 5A .: 7988 FA EA AA FE AA EA FE AA .:7990 FF FA EA EA EA EA AA AA .:7B68 FF FF AF 5F 5A 69 55 A5 .:7870 FF FF 5F AF 5A 65 A6 59 .:7998 FE AA AA AA AF AA AF BF .:79A0 FF FF FE AA AA EB AA AA .:7878 FF FF AF 5F 5F 9F 5F AF .:7880 FA F5 FA F5 FA F5 .: 79AB EA FA AA AA AA FA AF FF .: 79BØ FF EA AA EA FA AA AA .: 7B88 FA AF FA AF FA AF .:79B8 FA AA AA AA AA AA AA .:7890 FA F5 F6 FA 59 A6 5A F5 .:79C0 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 7898 FA AF AA FF EA AF FA AF .:78A0 55 F5 5F F5 D5 7F D5 7F .: 79C8 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF .: 79DØ FD FD FF FF BF AF AB .: 7BA8 FA AF FA FF AF FA AE FA .:7880 AA 5A A5 59 AA 9F 7F FF .: 79D8 FA FF AF BF FE AE BE AE .: 79EØ FA AA FF FF FE FF BE BA .:7BB8 FA AB AF EA 55 55 55 .: 79E8 FA FF FF BF BF BE BF AA .:7BC0 7D D5 5F F5 55 A5 AF AA .:79F0 FF FB AB FB BA AA AA A9 .: 7BCB EB AE FF AA FF AF BE AB .:79F8 FF EF EF AE AA A5 55 55 .: 7BDØ FF BA EF FA AF FA EF FA .:7A00 FA AA AF FD 55 57 5F 7F .: 7BD8 FA AF FA AF FA AF FA A9 .: 7A08 AB FF F5 57 7F FF FF .:7BE0 D7 57 FD 55 59 68 A2 82 .: 7A10 FF FA AB FF FF FF FF .:7BE8 EB D7 AA 5A A5 5A 25 49 .:78F0 EB D7 55 A5 5A H5 55 A6 .:78F8 EB D7 AA 59 AA 5A A5 AA .:7C00 EB D7 55 95 A5 5A 55 A9 .:7C08 EB D7 A5 5A A5 96 AA 56 .: 7A18 FF FE AA AA AA AA AA .: 7820 EA A9 A9 AA AA AA AA .: 7A28 FF FF FF AA AA AA AA .:7A30 FF FF FF FF FF AF AF

.:7FC0 0D 6D D3 D3 0D FD 0D ED .:8198 47 05 ED 05 47 05 47 05 17FCB 1D FF 08 FF 20 FD 0D DF .:8160 47 06 47 05 0C 07 47 05 17FD0 0D FD D3 D3 0D FD 00 FF .:8160 47 06 47 05 0C 07 47 05 ED 05 17FD0 0D FD D3 D3 0D FD 00 FF .:8160 47 06 47 05 50 00 07 47 05 ED 05 17FE0 38 FF 00 FP 00 FD 0D DF FF .:8160 47 06 47 05 70 07 47 06 0C 07 17FE0 38 FF 00 FP 00 FF 00 FF 10 DD D3 .:8188 E9 07 0C 07 47 06 0C 07 17FE0 20 FF 1F FF 00 FF 1F 00 FF 16 17C .:8160 47 05 0F 00 74 70 06 0C 07 17FF0 20 FF 1F FF 00 FF 16 17C .:8160 47 05 0F 00 FF 00

.:88F8 08 07 0D 0E EA 78 A9 00 .:8720 4C 33 89 78 E6 9F E6 9E .:8900 BD 0D DC BD 0D DD AD 0D .:8728 A5 9E 49 3C D0 04 A5 9F .:8908 DC AD 0D DD A9 00 BD 1B .:8730 E6 9D A5 9F 29 03 D0 27 .:8910 DØ 8D 02 DC 8D 03 DC 8D .:8918 0E DC 8D 0F DC 8D 0E DD .:8738 A5 44 BD 10 D0 A5 4F C9

.:BADDO CB B1 BD 85 BF R9 5C 18
.:BADDO CB B1 BD 85 BF R9 5C 18
.:BADBO CB 71 BD 85 90 A5 BD 18
.:BAERE 59 03 85 BD A9 90 65 BE
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
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.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 81 BF 29 F0
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 85 BD A9 90 E5 BE 85
.:BAERE 85 BE A0 20 BT A0 20 BD A0 20 BD A0 20 BD A9 E0 B

.:8E80 65 60 85 60 A9 00 85 67
.:8E88 65 61 85 61 20 8D 97 C6
.:8E90 8D F0 65 E8 E0 04 D0 D9
.:9E68 66 96 90 1D B9 8D 00 38
.:8E90 8D F0 65 E8 E0 04 D0 D9
.:9E68 66 96 90 E0 38 F5 57 C9 0C B0 13 89 55
.:8E680 67 64 44 3D 4F 81 D0 05
.:8E680 67 67 67 85 81 J4 F8 81 D0 05
.:8E680 76 70 60 E0 85 E0 62 E0 82 E0 94 D0 D0 A9 82 E0 84 E0 92 E0 84 E0 84

.: 95E8 0 4F 45 9F 4A 69 18 95 3C
.: 95E8 0 4F 45 83 3D 41 81 85 84 AC FE
.: 95E8 0 45 83 3D 41 81 85 84 4C FE
.: 95E8 0 45 83 3D 41 81 85 84 4C FE
.: 95E8 0 55 EE E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 5E E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 5E E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 D1 D1 D0 AC 7D
.: 95E8 0 E0 C4 D0 AC 7 .:95EØ 4F 45 9F 4A 69 18 95 3C .:95E8 A5 83 3D 41 81 85 83 A5 .:95F0 44 3D 41 81 85 44 4C FE

.:97B8 20 85 6A 60 A9 77 8D 05 .:97C0 D4 A9 85 8D 06 D4 A9 08 .:97C8 8D 01 D4 A9 30 8D 00 D4

## Listing C-24: The BOGHOP Program, Source Code for the BOGHOP.O Program

```
1000 ;PUT" 20:BOGHOP"
1010 ;LOAD"ASM",8
1020 ;
1030 ;BOGHOP GAME
1040 ;
1050 ;TO START THE GAME FROM BASIC
1040 ;TYPE 'SYS 5120'
1070 ;
1080 ;CREATED 7/17/84
1090 ;(C) COPYRIGHT 1984, STEVEN BRESS
1100 ;
1110 ;LATEST ADDITIONS 11/15/84
1120 ;03:30 PM
1130 ;
```

```
1140
             .OPT LIST, NOSYM, NOGEN
1150 ;
             .PAGE 'MACRO LIBRARY'
1160
             .LIB MACLIB
1179
1180
            .PAGE 'SYSTEM DEFINITIONS'
1190
            .LIB SYSDEF
1200
            .PAGE 'RAM DEFINITIONS'
1210
            .118 8090EF
            .PAGE 'NOTE DEFINITIONS'
1220
1230
            .LIB COMMON
1240 :
1250 *
            = $1400
1260
            JMP TOP
1270 ;
1280 :LOOKUPS IN FILE LKUP
1290 ;
1300
            .PAGE 'DATA SEGMENT'
1310
            .LIB BOGDAT
                              :DATA FILE
            .PAGE 'POINT PLOTTING'
1320
1330
            .LIB XXPLOT
1340
            .PAGE 'BOG HOP CODE'
1350 ;
1360 ZERO
            = $1042
1370 ONE
            = $1052
1380 TWO
            = $1062
1390 THREE = $1072
1400 FOUR
            = $1082
1410 FIVE
            = $1092
1420 SIX
            = $10A2
1430 SEVEN = $10B2
1440 EIGHT = $10C2
1450 NINE
            = $1002
1460 NUL
            = $10E2
1470 VCLKLO = $10F2
1480 VCLKHI = $110B
1490 VLKUPL = $1125
1500 VLKUPH = $11FD
1510 HLKUPL = $12CD
1520 HLKUPH = $12F5
1530 ;
1540 :
1550 RET
            RTI
1560 TOP
            SEI
1570 ;
1580
            KILL
1590
            ADRES INTO, CINV ; SET-UP 1'ST INTERRUPT
1600 ;
1610
            LDMEM #BLACK, BORCL
1620
            STA BCOL0
1630
            BANK 1
                              ;SCREEN @ $6000
1640
            GRABAS $2000
1650
            TXBAS $1C00
                             ;TEXT @ $5000
1660
            ADRES $6000,GBASE
1670
            GRAPH
                             ;BIT-MAPPED GRAPHICS ON
1680
            MULTON
                             ;MULTI COLOR MODE ON
                             ;CLEAR COLOR RAM TO WHITE
1690
            MVCOL WHITE
1700
            FILL $6000,$00,$20 ;CLEAR GRAPHICS PAGE
1710
            FILL $5000,$56,$04 ; GREEN AND PURPLE
1720 ;
```

```
1730 ;
1740 ;
1750
            LDMEM #$03,LIVES ;START WITH 3 LIVES
1760
            STA COLOR
            LDMEM #$01,HORNC
1770
1780
            LDMEM #$01, VERNC
1790 ;
1800
            LDMEM #$14,PLAYP ;PLAYER SPRITE POINTER
1810 :
1820 ;
1830
            LDMEM #$2A, MOUNTY ; MOUNTAIN VERTICAL SETTING
1840
            STA MOUNTV+1
1850
            STA MOUNTV+2
            STA MOUNTV+3
1860
1870
            LDMEM #$2D,MOUNTV+4
1880
            STA MOUNTY+5
1890
            STA MOUNTU+6
1900
            STA MOUNTV+7
1910 ;
1920
            LDMEM #$00, MOUNTH : MOUNTAIN HORIZONTAL INITIAL POSITION
1930
            LDMEM #$30.MOUNTH+1
1940
            LDMEM #$60, MOUNTH+2
1950
            LDMEM #$90,MOUNTH+3
1960
            LDMEM #$C0,MOUNTH+4
1970
            LDMEM #$F0,MOUNTH+5
1980
            LDMEM #$20, MOUNTH+6
1990
            LDMEM #$50,MOUNTH+7
2000 ;
            LDMEM #$09, MOUNTC ; MOUNTAIN COLOR
2010
2020
            STA MOUNTC+1
2030
            STA MOUNTC+2
2040
            STA MOUNTC+3
2050
            STA MOUNTC+4
            STA"MOUNTC+5
2060
            SVC MOUNTC+6
2070
            STA MOUNTC+7
2080
2090 ;
2100
            LDMEM #$20, MOUNTP ; POINTER
2110
            LDMEM #$21,MOUNTP+1
2120
            LDMEM #$22,MOUNTP+2
2130
            LDMEM03$23,MOUNTP+3
2140
            LDMEM #$20, MOUNTP+4
2150
            LDMEM #$21,MOUNTP+5
2160
            LDMEM #$22,MOUNTP+6
2170
            LDMEM #$23,MOUNTP+7
2180 ;
2190
            LDMEM #WHITE, PLAYC ; PLAYER COLOR
2200
            LDMEM #GREEN, MEANC
2210
            STA MEANC+1
2220
            STA MEANC+2
2230
            STA MEANC+3
            STA MEANC+4
2240
            STA MEANC+5
2250
            STA MEANC+6
2260
2270 ;
2280
            LDMEM #RED SPMCL0
2290
            LDMEM #YELOW, SPMCL1
2300
            LDMEM #$FF,BPRIOR
2310 ;
```

```
2320 ;
2330
            LDMEM #$C0,MNTMSB ;SET THE MSB IN MOUNTH+7
2340 ;
2350 ; THE MOUNTAINS WILL BE SET UP
2360 ; DURING INTO
2370 ;
2380 ; INT1 WILL SET UP THE PLAIERS
2390 ;
2400 ;
2410
            LDMEM #$00,SCORE ;CLEAR SCORE
2420
            STA SCORE+1
2430
            STA SCORE+2
            STA SCORE+3
2440
2450 ;
2460
            LDMEM #$01, LEVEL ; START & LEVEL1
2470 ;
2480 ;SET SOUND GENERATOR 3 TO NOISE
2490 :TO BE USED FOR RANDOM NUMBERS
2500 ;
2510
            ADRES AN3, S2FRLO
2520
            ADRES CN4,S1FRLO
2530
            LDMEM #$0F,MMOD ;VOLUME=MAX
2540
            LDMEM #$20,S1CORG ;TRIANGLE WAVE
2550
            LDMEM #$28,S1ATDC
2560
            LDMEM #$88.S1SURL
2570
            LDA #KGN6
2580
            STA S3FRLO
2590
            LDA #>GN6
2600
            STA S3FRHI
2610
            LDMEM #$88,V3CORG
2620
            LDMEM #$80, V3CORG ; RESET CHANNEL
2630
            STA S3CORG
2640 ;
2650 ;
2660 : INITIALIZE PLAYER POSITIONS
2670 ;
2680
            LDMEM #$FF,WHOLIV
2690
            LDMEM #$30,PLAYH
2700
            LDMEM #$70,PLAYU
2710 ;
2720
            LDMEM #$68, MEANV ; BAD GUY VERT
2730
            LDMEM #$70,MEANU+1
2740
            LDMEM #$80,MEANU+2
2750
            LDMEM #$90.MEANV+3
2760
            LDMEM #$A0, MEANU+4
2770
            LDMEM #$B0, MEANV+5
2780
            LDMEM #$C5, MEANU+6
2790 ;
2800
            LDMEM #$90, MEANH ; BAD GUY HORIZ
2810
            LDMEM #$95,MEANH+1
2820
            LDMEM #$85,MEANH+2
2830
            LDMEM #$90, MEANH+3
2840
            LDMEM #$70, MEANH+4
2850
            LDMEM #$75, MEANH+5
2860
            LDMEM #$95, MEANH+6
2870
2886 ;
2890
            ADRES BEE1, MEANMY
2900
            ADRES BEE2, MEANMV+2
```

```
2910
            ADRES BEE3, MEANMV+4
2920
            ADRES BEE4, MEANMV+6
2930
            ADRES BEE1.MEANMV+8
2940
            ADRES BEE2, MEANMV+$A
2958
            ADRES BEE3 MEANMV+$C
2960 :
2970 ;
2980
            LDA SSCOL
                            :CLEAR COLLISION REGISTERS
2990
            LDA SBCOL
3000;
3010 ;
3020 ;
3030 ;
            RAST #$FB
3040
3050
            CLI
3060 :
3070 START ANOP
                            ; BEGINNING OF PROGRAM
3080 ;
3090
            LDA LIVES
                            :SEE IF GAME OVER
3100
           ORA PLAYE
3110
           ORA MEANE
3120
           ORA MEANE+1
3130
           ORA MEANE+2
3140
           ORA MEANE+3
           ORA MEANE+4
3150
3160
           ORA MEANE+5
3170
            ORA MEANE+6
                           :PASS OVER CODE IF OVER
3180
            JEQ STWID
3190 ;
3200 ;
3210 ;UPDATE THE SCORE
3220 :SUPPRESS LEADING ZEROS
3230 ;
3240
            LDA SCREEN
                           ;DON'T UPDATE SCORE
3250
            AND #$0F
                           ;VERY OFTEN
3260
            CMP #$0F
                           ;4 TIMES/SECOND
3270
            JNE NOSCR1
3280 ;
3290 ;
3300
          LDMEM #$0A,BUF ;CLEAR TO NUL
3310
           STA BUF+1
           STA BUF+2
3320
3330
           STA BUF+3
           STA BUF+4
3340
3350
           STA BUF+5
3360
           STA BUF+6
3370
           STA BUF+7
3380 ;
            LDA SCORE+3
3390
3400
            AND #$F0
                            ;MASK HIGH BYTE
                            SHIFT DATA RIGHT
3410
            NIBLR
3420
            STA BUF
                            :PUT IN BUFFER
3430 ;
3440 NXDIG1 LDA SCORE+3
            AND #$ØF
                            :MASK LOW BYTE
3450
3460
            STA BUF+1
                            ; NEXT BUFFER POSITION
3470 ;
3480 NXDIG2 LDA SCORE+2 -
3490
            AND #$F0
```

```
3500
            NIBLR
3510
            STA BUF+2
3520 ;
3530 NXDIG3 LDA SCORE+2
3540
            AND #$0F
            STA BUF+3
3550
3560 ;
3570 NXDIG4 LDA SCORE+1
3580
            AND #$F0
3590
            NIBLR
3600
            STA BUF+4
3610 ;
3620 NXDIG5 LDA SCORE+1
3630
            AND #$0F
3640
            STA BUF+5
3650 ;
3660 NXDIG6 LDA SCORE
            AND #$F0
3680
            NIBLR
3690
            STA BUF+6
3700 ;
3710 NXDIG7 LDA SCORE
3720
            AND #$0F
3730
            STA BUF+7
                              :DIGIT
3740 ;
3750 ;
3760 ; LEADING ZERO SUPPRESSION
3770 ;
3780
            LDA BUF+0
3790
            BNE NZSUP
                              ; IF NOT 0--NO SUPPRESS
3800 ;
3810
            LDMEM #$0A,BUF+0 ;PUT IN NUL
3820 ;
3830
            LDA BUF+1
3840
            BNE NZSUP
3850 ;
3860
            LDMEM #$0A,BUF+1
3870 ;
3880
            LDA BUF+2
3890
            BNE NZSUP
3900 ;
3910
            LDMEM #$0A,BUF+2
3920 ;
3930
            LDA BUF+3
3940
            BNE NZSUP
3950 ;
3960
            LDMEM #$0A,BUF+3
3970 ;
3980
            LDA BUF+4
3990
            BNE NZSUP
4000 ;
4010
            LDMEM #$0A,BUF+4
4020;
4030
            LDA BUF+5
            BNE NZSUP
4040
4050 ;
4060
            LDMEM #$0A.BUF+5
4070 ;
4080
            LDA BUF+6
```

```
4090
          BNE NZSUP
4100 ;
4110
           LDMEM #$0A,BUF+6
4120 ;
4130 NZSUP ANOP
                           :ALL LEADING 0=NUL
4140 ;
4150 ;
4160 :
4170 ;
4180 ;THE SCORES ARE IN BUF TO BUF+7
4190 ;
4200
           LDX #$00
4210
           LDMEM #$00,LPCNT1
4220
           ADRES $6000,BUF1+2
4230 MKSCR1 LDA BUF,X
           ASL A
4250
           TAY
          LDA NUMBER,Y
4260
4270
           STA BUF1
4280
           LDA NUMBER+1,Y
4290
           STA BUF1+1
4300
           LDY #$00
4310 MKSCR2 LDA (BUF1).Y
           STA (BUF1+2),Y
           INY
4330
4340
          CPY #$10
4350
          BNE MKSCR2
4360 ;
4370
          DBINC BUF1+2,$10
4380 ;
4390
          INX
4400
          CPX #$08
4410
           BNE MKSCR1 :REPEAT FOR 8 DIGITS
4420 ;
4430 :
4440 NOSCR1 ANOP
4450 ;
4460 ; SCORES ARE ON SCREEN
4470 ;
4480 ;
4490 ;
4500 ; MOVE THE CURRENT BAD GUYS
4510 ;
4520 ;
4530
           LDA SCREEN
                          ;MOVE THE BAD GUYS ON
           AND #$01
4540
                          ;EVERY OTHER SCREEN
           JEQ MVEM8
4550
4560 ;
4570 ;
          LDX #$00
4580
           LDY #$00
4590
           STY LPCNT1
4600
4610 ;
4620 MVEM ANOP
4630
           LDA WHOLIV
4640
          LDY LPCNT1
4650
          AND BITPOS,Y
4660
          BEQ MVEM3
4670
           LDA MEANE,Y
```

```
4680
            BNE MVEM3
4690 ;
            LDA (MEANMU,X) ; GET NEXT MOVEMENT BYTE
4700
            BNE MVEM1
                              :GOOD CODE--MOVE
4710
4720 ;
4730 ; CHOOSE A NEW DIRECTION
4740 ;
            LDY LEVEL
4750
4760
            LDA BADSEQ.Y
4770
            ASL A
4780
            TAY
            LDA BASLK,Y
                             :THE BASE ADDRESS OF
4790
                              :THE LOOKUP TABLE OF
4800
            STA BUF
4810
                              MOVEMENT PATTERNS
            LDA BASLK+1,Y
            STA BUF+1
4820
                              IS IN BUF
4830 ;
            LDA RANDI
                              GET A RANDOM NUMBER
4840
4850
            AND #$06
                              :TO CHOOSE A NEW MOVEMENT PATTERN
4860
            TAY
4870 ;
            LDA (BUF),Y
4880
            STA MEANMU,X
                              ; PUT THE NEW ADDRESS INTO
4890
                              :THE MOVEMENT REGISTERS
4900
            INY
4910
            LDA (BUF),Y
4920
            STA MEANMU+1.X
4930
            TXA
4940
            ADC RAND1
4950
            EOR SCREEN
4960
            AND #$07
            ADC MEANMU.X
4970
4980
            STA MEANMU,X
4990
            LDA #$00
5000
            ADC MEANMV+1.X
5010
            STA MEANMU+1.X
5020 ;
5030
            LDA (MEANMV.X)
                             :GET THE DIRECTION BYTE
5040 ;
5050 MVEM1
            STA BUF1
                              HIDE THE DIRECTION
5040
            LDY LEVEL
5070
            LDA SPEEDH,Y
                              :GET THE HORIZONTAL
5080
            STA HORNC
5090
            LDA SPEEDV,Y
                              ;AND VERTICAL SPEED
5100
            STA VERNO
5110 ;
            LDY LPCNT1
5120
5130 ;
5140
            LDA MEAND.Y
                              ; IF DIRECTION=1 THEN
5150
            BEQ MVEM2
5160 ;
            LDA BUF1
5170
                              ; INVERT THE BITS
5180
            NOT
5190
            STA BUF1
5200 ;
5210 MVEM2 LDA BUF1
                              COPY THE BYTE TO
5220
            STA BUF1+1
                              ;BUF1+1
5230 ;
            ROR BUF1
5240
5250
            BCC MVEM4
5260
            JSR UP
```

```
5270 ;
5280 MVEM4 ROR BUF1
5290
            BCC MVEM5
5300
            JSR DN
5310 ;
5320 MVEM5 ROR BUF1
5330
            BCC MVEM6
5340
            JSR LT
5350 ;
5360 MVEM6 ROR BUF1
5370
            BCC MVEM3
5380
            JSR RT
5390 ;
5400 MVEM3 ANOP
5410
            LDA MEANMU,X
                          ; INCREMENT MOVEMENT
5420
            CLC
5430
            ADC #$01
5440
            STA MEANMU.X
5450
            LDA MEANMU+1,X
5460
            ADC #$00
5470
            STA MEANMU+1,X
5480 ;
5490
            INX
5500
            INX
5510
            INC LPCNT1
                             ;BUMP LOOP COUNTER
5520
            LDA LPCNT1
5530
            CMP #$07
                             ;DO IT 7 TIMES
            JNE MUEM
5540
5550 ;
5560 MVEM8 ANOP
5570 ;
5580 ; DONE MOVING HERE
5590 ;
5600 :
5610 :CHECK AND INCREMENT LEVEL NEXT
5620 :WHEN WHOLIV=0--GOTO NEXT LEVEL
5630 ;
5640
            LDA WHOLIV
5650
            AND #$7F
                             ;PLAYER DOESN'T COUNT
5660
            JNE LEVDN
                             BRANCH TO LEVEL CHECK DONE
5670 ;
5680
            LDMEM #$FF.WHOLIV
5690 ;
5700 : RESTART BAD GUYS POSITIONS
5710 ;
5720
            LDX #$00
5730
            LDMEM #$70,BUF
                             :VERTICAL OFFSET
5740
            LDA RANDI
                             GET A RANDOM NUMBER
5750
            AND #$7F
                             :NUMBER TO ADD TO OFFSET
5760
            ADC BUF
            STA MEANV
                             :FIRST VERTICAL
5770
5780 ;
5790
            LDA RAND2
5800
            AND #$7F
            ADC BUF
5810
5820
            STA MEANV+1
5830 ;
5840
            LDA RANDS
5850
            AND #$7F
```

```
5860
            ADC BUF
5870
            STA MEANU+2
5880 ;
5890
            LDA RAND4
5900
            ADC #$7F
            ADC BUF
5910
             STA MEANV+3
5920
5930 ;
5940
             LDA RAND1
            EOR RAND2
                              :MODIFY RANDOM #
5950
5960
             AND #$7F
            ADC BUF
5970
5980
             STA MEANU+4
5990 ;
6000
             LDA RAND2
             EOR RAND3
6010
             AND #$7F
6020
            ADC BUF
6030
6040
             STA MEANV+5
6050 ;
             LDA RAND3
6060
             EOR RAND1
6070
6080
            AND #$7F
            ADC BUF
6090
6100
             STA MEANU+6
6110 ;
6120
             LDMEM #$90, MEANH ; HORIZONTALS
6130
             LDMEM #$85,MEANH+1
6140
             LDMEM #$95,MEANH+2
6150
             LDMEM #$70,MEANH+3
6160
             LDMEM #$75, MEANH+4
6170
             LDMEM #$90,MEANH+5
6180
             LDMEM #$80, MEANH+6
6190 ;
6200
             LDMEM #$00, MEAND ; CLEAR DIRECTIONS
6210
             STA MEAND+1
6220
             STA MEAND+2
6230
             STA MEAND+3
6240
             STA MEAND+4
6250
             STA MEAND+5
6260
             STA MEAND+6
6270 ;
6280
             ADRES NUL, MEANMY ; SET MOVEMENT DIRECTION
6290
             ADRES NUL, MEANMV+2 ; POINTERS TO POINT
6300
             ADRES NUL, MEANMV+4 ; AT KNOWN ZEROS
6310
             ADRES NUL, MEANMV+6 ; CAUSING NEW DIRECTIONS
6320
             ADRES NUL, MEANMV+8 ; TO BE CHOSEN
             ADRES NUL.MEANMV+$0A
6330
6340 ;
                              GET LEVEL
6350
             LDX LEVEL
                              ;FIND THE NEXT BAD GUY
6360
             LDA BADSEQ,X
6370
             ASL A
                              ;MULTIPLY BY 4
6380
             ASL A
                              :USE AS A SPRITE POINTER BASE
6390
             TAX
6400
             STX MEANP
                              ; DON'T ALL FLAP AT ONCE
6410
             STX MEANP+6
6420
             INX
6430
             STX MEANP+1
6440
             STX MEANP+3
```

```
6450
           INX
           STX MEANP+2
6460
4470
           INX
            STX MEANP+4
6480
6490
            STX MEANP+5
6500 ;
6510 ;
6520 ALL DONE WITH RESETTING
6530 ;
           INC LEVEL
6540
6550
            LDA LEVEL
            CMP #$12
                             :MAXIMUM DEFINED LEVEL
6560
            BCC LEVDN
6570
6580 ;
            DEC LEVEL
                       ;LEVEL TOO HIGH
6590
6600 ;
6610 LEVDN ANOP
6620 ;
6630 ; CHECK THE SCREEN POSITION
6640 ;TO CHANGE DIRECTION
            LDX #$00
6650
            LDY #$00
                            :CLEAR INDEXES
6660
6670 ;
6680 DIRCK1 LDA MEANH,X
6690
           CMP #$16
                             :REVERSE DIRECTION
6700
            BCS DIRCK2
                            ; IF AT THE LEFT SIDE
6710 ;
6720
            LDA #$01
                            ;OF THE SCREEN
6730
            STA MEAND,X
6740 ;
6750 DIRCK2 CMP #$98
                            :CHECK RIGHT SIDE
6760
           BCC DIRCKS
6770 ;
6780
            LDA #$00
6790
            STA MEAND,X
6800 ;
6810 DIRCKS INX
6820
           CPX #$07
                            :REPEAT FOR ALL 7
6830 B
            BNE DIRCK1
6840 ;
6850;
6860:
4870 ; CHECK COLLISIONS BETWEEN THE
6880 : PLAYER'S SHOT AND THE BAD GUYS
6890 :NO CHECK FOR A DEAD BAD GUY
6900 ;
6910 ; THE PLAYER AND HIS SHOT ARE
6920 :MULTIPLEXED WITH THE SHOT ON
6930 :ODD SCREENS
6940 :
6950
            LDA SCREEN
6960
            AND #$01
                            :THE SHOT ISN'T UP IF 1
            JNE BCOLND
6970
                            ;NO BAD GUYS HIT--
6980 ;
6990 ; FIRST FIND IF THERE IS A HIT
7000 :THEN FIND WHO WAS HIT
7010 ;
7020
            LDA TMSCOL
7030
            AND #$01
                            :WAS THE SHOT HIT
```

```
7040
            JEQ BCOLND
                            :BY A BAD GUY
7050 ;
7060 :A HIT IF HERE--SEE IF ALIVE
7070 ;
7080
            LDA WHOLIV
7090
            ASL A
                             ; POSITION BITS TO MATCH COLLISION REGISTER
7100
            STA BUF
7110
            LDA TMSCOL
7120
            AND #$FE
                             ;CLEAR PLAYER SHOT
7130
            AND BUF
                             ; IF ZERO---NO HIT
7140
            BEQ BCOLND
7150 ;
7160 :FIND THE HIT HERE
7170 ;
            LSR A
7180
7190
            STA BUF
7200 ;
            LDX #$00
7210
7220 BHITO ANOP
            ROR BUF
7230
7240
            BCC NOBCOL
                             ; IF CLEAR--NOT HIT
7250
                             ;SEE IF EXPLODING
            LDA MEANE,X
                             :NEXT IF IT IS
7260
            BNE NOBCOL
7270 ;
7280 ;
7290 ; IF HERE--MIGHT BE HIT
7300 ;
7310
            LDA MEANU,X
                             ; SEE IF THE VERT IS IN RANGE
7320
            CLC
7330
            ADC #$10
                             ;ADD AN OFFSET
            SEC
7340
            SBC SHOTSV+0
7350
                             :SUBTRACT PLAYER SHOT
            CMP #$10
7360
                             : IF THE RESULT IS NOT
7370
            BCS NOBCOL
                             :IN RANGE--BRANCH
7380 ;
7390 ; VERTICAL IS IN RANGE, CHECK HORIZONTAL
7400 ;
7410
            LDA MEANH,X
7420
            CLC
7430
            ADC #$0C
7440
            SEC
7450
            SBC SHOTSH+0
7460
            CMP #$0C
7470
            BCS NOBCOL
7480 ;
7490 ; IT'S A HIT IF HERE
7500 :
7510 :START EXPLOSION
7520 :
7530 :
7540 :START EXPLOSION TIMER
7550 ;
7560
            LDA #$C0
                             ;ABOUT 3 SECONDS
7570
            STA MEANE,X
7580
            LDA #$18
7590
            STA MEANP.X
7600 ;
7610 ;
7620 ; EXPLODE HERE WITH SOUND
```

```
7630 ;
7640 ;
            ADRES GN6,S2FRLO ;HI EXPLOSION TONE
7650
            LDMEM #$05,S2ATDC
7660
7670
            LDMEM #$00,S2SURL
            LDMEM #$80, V2CORG ; CLEAR SOUND CHANNEL
7380
            LDMEM #$81,S2CORG ; ENABLE CHANNEL
7690
7700
            LDMEM #$18,SNDTM2
7710 ;
7720 ;ADD TO SCORE HERE
7730 ;
7740 ;100 POINTS + 8*LEVEL
7750 ;
            LDA LEVEL
7760
                             :MULTIPLY LEVEL BY 8
7770
            ASL A
7780
            ASL A
7790
            ASL A
7800 ;
                            :SET DECIMAL ARITHMETIC MODE
            SED
7810
                             CLEAR THE CARRY BIT
7820
            CLC
            ADC SCORE+0
7830
            STA SCORE+0
7840
7850
            LDA SCORE+1
            ADC #$01
                             :ADD THE 100 POINTS
7860
            STA SCORE+1
7870
            LDA SCORE+2
7880
            ADC #$00
7890
7900
            STA SCORE+2
            LDA SCORE+3
7910
            ADC #$00
7920
            STA SCORE+3
7930
7940
            CLD
7950 ;
7960 ; KILL SHOT AFTER A HIT
7970 ;
            LDA SHOTS
7980
7990
            AND #$FE
            STA SHOTS
8000
            JMP BCOLND
8010
8020 ;
8030 ;
8040 ;
8050;
8060 NOBCOL INX
            CPX #$07
8070
             BNE BHIT0
8080
8090 ;
8100 BCOLND ANOP
8110 ;
8120 :
8130 ; SEE IF PLAYER WAS HIT
8140 :THE PLAYER IS ON EVEN SCREENS
8150 ;
             LDA SCREEN
8160
8170
             AND #$01
             BEQ NOPCOL
8180
8190 ;
            LDA TMBCOL
8200
             AND #$01
8210
```

```
8220
           BEQ NOPCOL
8230 ;
8240 ;PLAYER HIT IF HERE
8250 ; PRETTY EASY WHEN THE HARDWARE
8260 ; CAN CHECK COLLISIONS FOR YOU!!!
8270 ;
8280
            LDA LIVES
                             ; IF DEAD, DON'T KILL
8290
            BEQ NOPCOL
8300 ;
8310
           LDA PLAYE
                             :MAKE SURE NOT ALREADY
8320
            BNE NOPCOL
                             :IN EXPLOSION
8330 ;
8340
           DEC LIVES
8350 ;
8360
           LDMEM #$C0,PLAYE ;START EXPLODE
            LDMEM #$18, PLAYP ; POINT AT EXPLOSION
8370
            LDMEM #$30,SNDTM1
8380
            LDMEM #$80, V1CORG ; RESET CHANNEL
8390
8400
            LDMEM #$1A,S1ATDC
8410
           LDMEM #$81,S1CORG
8420
           ADRES EN5, S1FRLO ; HIGH EXPLOSION
8430 ;
8440 ;
8450 ;
8460 NOPCOL ANOP
8470 ;
8480 :
8490 ;
8500 ; LAUNCH SHOTS NEXT
8510 ;
8520
            LDA SCREEN
8530
           AND #$03
8540
           BNE NOLNCH
8550 ;
8560 ;TRY TO LAUNCH A SHOT
8570 ;
8580
            LDX #$00
8590
            LDA SHOTS
                             :ONE SHOT IN THE AIR
            NOT
8600
                             ;AT ANY ONE TIME
8610
           LSR A
8620
           AND WHOLIV
                             ONLY LIVE BAD GUYS
8630
            STA BUF
                             ; CAN SHOOT
8640 ;
8450 LCHIT1 ROR BUF
8660
            BCC LCHIT2
8670 ;
8680
            LDY LEVEL
           LDA FIRPOW,Y
8690
8700
           CMP RAND2
                            ; IF RANDOM #<FIRPOW--SHOOT
           BCC NOLNCH
8710
8720 ;
           LDA MEANE,X
8730
8740
            BNE LCHIT2
8750 ;
8760 ;
8770 FIRE IF HERE
8780 ;
8790
            LDA SHOTS
8800
            ORA BITPOS+1.X
```

```
STA SHOTS
8810
8820 ;
            LDA MEANV,X
8830
8840
            CLC
                           :ADD AN OFFSET
            ADC #$08
8850
            STA SHOTSV+1,X
8840
8870 ;
           LDA MEANH.X
8888
            STA SHOTSH+1,X
8890
8900 ;
                            ;PICK A RANDOM DIRECTION
8910
            LDA RAND3
8920
            AND #$03
                            :FOR THE SHOT
            TAY
8930
8940
            LDA SHTDR,Y
            STA SHOTSD+1.X
8950
                            :PUT X IN TEMP REGISTER
8960
            STX BUF1
            LDA SHOTSH+1,X
8970
           STA XPNT
8980
            LDA SHOTSV+1.X
8990
9000
            STA YPNT
                            :PLOT THE SHOT
9010
            JSR XPLOT
9020 ;
9030 ;
9040 :
9050 : PUT SOUND HERE
9060 ;
9070 ;
9080
            ADRES EN4,S2FRLO
                            GET BAD GUY NUMBER
9090
            TXA
                            :PREPARE TO ADD
            CLC
9100
            ADC S2FRHI
                            HIGHER TONE FOR
9110
                            :HIGHER NUMBER
            STA S2FRHI
9120
9130 ;
            LDMEM #$20, V2CORG ; SAWTOOTH WAVE
9140
            LDMEM #$09,S2ATDC
9150
9160
            LDMEM #$00,S2SURL
9170
            LDMEM #$21,S2CORG
            LDMEM #$14,SNDTM2
9180
            JMP NOLNCH
9190
9200 ;
9210 ; ONCE A SHOT HAS BEEN ENABLED
9220 : IT IS MOVED AUTOMATICALLY
9230 ; BY THE MOVE SHOT ROUTINE
9240 ;
9250 LCHIT2 INX
            CPX #$07
9260
9270
            BNE LCHIT1
9280 ;
9290 NOLNCH ANOP
9300 ;
9310 :
9320 ;
9330 ;
9340 JUNPLOT THE SHOTS, THEN MOVE
9350 ;
9360 ;
            LDA SCREEN
9370
            AND #$01
9380
            JEQ NSHT0
9390
```

```
9400
            LDMEM #$03,COLOR
9410
            LDX #$01
9420
            STX LPCNT1
9430 ;
9440
            LDMEM SHOTS.BUF
9450
            ROR BUF
9460 ;
9470 MVSHT0 ANOP
9480
            LDX LPCNT1
9490
            ROR BUF
                              :SEE IF SHOT IN FLIGHT
            BCC MVSHT4
9500
9510 :
9520
            LDA SHOTSH,X
9530
            STA XPNT
9540
            LDA SHOTSV.X
            STA YPNT
9550
9560 ;
                              :UNPLOT THE POINT
9570
            JSR XPLOT
9580 ;
9590
            LDX LPCNT1
9600 :
            LDY LEVEL
9610
9620 ;
9630
            LDA SHOTSD,X
9640
            STA BUF1
9650
            ROR BUF1
            BCC MVSHT1
9660
9670 ;
9680
            LDA SHOTSV,X
                              ; MOVE UP
9690
            CLC
                              ADD IN ONE TO SPEED
            SBC SPEEDV,Y
9700
9710
            STA SHOTSV,X
9720 ;
9730 MVSHT1 ROR BUF1
            BCC MVSHT2
9740
9750 ;
9760
            LDA SHOTSV,X
9770
            SEC
9780
            ADC SPEEDV,Y
9790
            STA SHOTSV,X
9800 ;
9810 MVSHT2 ROR BUF1
            BCC MVSHT3
9820
9830 ;
9840
            LDA SHOTSH.X
9850
            CLC
9860
            SBC SPEEDH,Y
9870
            STA SHOTSH,X
9880 :
9890 MVSHT3 ANOP
9900 ;
9910 PREPARE TO PLOT
9920 ;
9930
            LDA SHOTSH,X
9940
            STA XPNT
9950
            LDA SHOTSV,X
9960
            STA YPNT
9970 ;
9980
            JSR XPLOT
```

```
9990 ;
10000 MUSHT4 ANOP
10010 ;
            INC LPCNT1
10020
10030
            LDA LPCNT1
            CMP #$08
10040
            JNE MUSHTO
10050
10060 ;
10070 NSHTO ANOP
10080 ;
10090 :MOVE PLAYER SHOT
10100 ;
            LDA SHOTS
10110
             AND #$01
10120
10130
             BEQ NSHT1
                            :IF SHOT IS INFLIGHT
10140 :
                             :MOVE SHOT TO RIGHT
10150
             INC SHOTSH
            INC SHOTSH
10160
10170 :
10180 NSHT1 ANOP
10190 ;
10200 :
10210 ; CHECK TO SEE IF THE SHOTS HAVE
10220 : REACHED THE EDGE--CANCEL SHOT
10230 ;WHEN EDGE IS REACHED
10240 :
10250 ; CHECK PLAYER'S SHOT FIRST
10260 ;
10270
             LDA SHOTS
                            :IS PLAYER SHOT ACTIVE?
             AND #$01
10280
10290
             BEQ NSHT2
10300 ;
10310
             LDA SHOTSH
             CMP #$A0
                             :RIGHT EDGE OF SCREEN
10320
10330
             BCC_NSHT2
10340 ;
10350
             LDA SHOTS
                             :CLEAR SHOT ENABLE BIT
10360
             AND #$FE
10370
             STA SHOTS
10380 :
10390 NSHT2 ANOP
10400 ;
10410 ; CHECK THE BAD GUYS SHOTS
10420 :
10430
             LDX #$01
10440 NSHT3 LDA SHOTSH,X
                             :LEFT SIDE
10450
             CMP #$0C
                             :NOT THERE YET
             BCS NSHT4
10460
10470 ;
             JMP CLRSHT
                             ;UNPLOT AND CLEAR ENABLE
10480
10490 ;
10500 NSHT4 LDA SHOTSV,X
             CMP #$F4
1.0510
             BCC NSHT5
10520
10530 ;
             JMP CLRSHT
10540
10550 ;
10560 NSHT5 CMP #$50
                             ;ADJUST LATER----
             BCS NSHT6
10570
```

```
10580 ;
10590 CLRSHT LDA SHOTS
             AND ANDPOS,X
10610
             STA SHOTS
10620 ;
10630 ;UNPLOT THE SHOT
10640 ;
10650
             STX BUF
                              ; SAVE X REGISTER
10660
             LDA SHOTSH,X
10670
             STA XPNT
10680
             LDA SHOTSV,X
10690
             STA YPNT
10700 ;
10710
             JSR XPLOT
                              ;UNPLOT THE POINT
10720 ;
10730
             LDX BUF
                              GET THE X BACK
10740 ;
10750 NSHT6 ANOP
10760
             INX
10770
             CPX #$08
10780
             BNE NSHT3
10790 ;
10800 ;
10810 ;
10820 ;
10830 ;
10840 :ANIMATE SPRITES NEXT
10850 ;ALL SPRITES USE A FOUR SPRITE
10860 :ANIMATION SEQUENCE, 4/SECOND
10870 ;
10880 ;
10890
             LDA SCREEN
10900
             AND #$07
                              :DO IT EVERY 15'TH
10910
             CMP #$06
                              SCREEN
10920
             BNE NOAN1
                              :BYPASS CODE
10930 ;
             LDX #$00
10940
10950 ;
10960 ANSP0 ANOP
10970
             LDA PLAYP.X
                              :SPRITE POINTER
10980
             AND #$03
                              STRIP LOWER 3 BITS
10990
             TAY
             LDA PLAYP,X
11000
11010
             AND #$FC
                              ;CLEAR 2 LSB'S
11020
             STA BUF
11030
             INY
11040
             TYA
             AND ##03
11050
                              ;CLEAR OVERFLOW
             ORA BUF
11060
             STA PLAYP,X
11070
11080 ;
11090
             INX
11100
             CPX #$08
11110
             BNE ANSPØ
11120 :
11130 NOAN1 ANOP
11140 ;
11150 ;
11160
            LDA SCREEN
```

```
11170
             AND #$0F
             BNE NOLV
11180
             ADRES $6000,BUF
11190
11200 ;
              LDA LIVES
11210
              ASL A
11220
11230
              TAY
              LDA NUMBER,Y
11240
11250
              STA BUF+2
              LDA NUMBER+1,Y
11260
              STA BUF+3
11270
              LDY #$00
11280
11290 LIVLP
              LDA (BUF+2),Y
              STA (BUF),Y
11300
              INY
11310
              CPY #$10
11320
              BNE LIVLP
11330
11340 :
11350 NOLV
              ANOP
11360 ;
11370 :
11380 :
11390 ;
11400 :
11410 :
11420 :
11430 STWID LDA JOY2
                                ; RESET
11440
              AND #$10
              JEQ TOP
11450
11460 :
11470 :
11480 :
11490 ;
11500 :
11510 :
11520 :
11530 ;
              LDMEM #$00, ENABLE
11540
11550 TWID
              LDA ENABLE
              BEQ TWID
11560
11570
              JMP START
11580 :
11590 ;
11600 :
 11610 INTO
              ANOP
                                :GET SPRITE COLLISIONS
              LDA SSCOL
11620
                                :PUT IN TEMP REGISTER
 11630
              STA TMSCOL
                                :SPRITE--BACKGROUND
              LDA SBCOL
 11640
                                :COLLISIONS
 11650
              STA TMBCOL
              LDMEM #BLUE, BCOL0
 11660
 11670
              INC SCREEN
              INC RANSEC
 11680
 11690
              LDA RANSEC
 11700
              EOR #$30
              BNE SYNC1
 11710
 11720 ;
               STA RANSEC
 11730
              INC SECOND
 11740
 11750 SYNC1 ANOP
```

```
11760 ;
              LDX #$00
11770
11780
              STX HMSB
11790
              LDY #$00
11800 SHAD1
              ANOP
              LDA MOUNTY,X
11810
              STA SPRØY,Y
11820
11830
              LDA MOUNTP,X
11840
              STA SPRPT1.X
11850
              LDA MOUNTH,X
11860
              STA SPR0X.Y
11870
              LDA MOUNTC,X
11880
              STA SPRCL0,X
11890 ;
11900 :
11910 SHAD2
              INY
11920
              INY
11930
              INX
11940
              CPX #$08
              BNE SHAD1
11950
11960 ;
11970
              LDA MNTMSB
11980
              STA XMSB
11990 ;
12000
              LDMEM #$00,MLTSP
12010 ;
12020
              LDMEM #$FF, SPRXSZ
12030
              STA SPRYSZ
12040
              STA SPREN
12050 ;
              LDA PLAYE
12060
              BEQ TM0
12070
              DEC PLAYE
12080
12090
              LDA PLAYE
12100
              BNE TM0
12110
              LDMEM #$14,PLAYP
12120 ;
12130 TM0
              LDA SNDTM1
              BEQ TM1
12140
              DEC SNDTM1
12150
              BNE TM1
12160
12170 ;
12180
              LDA SICORG
12190
              AND #$FE
12200
              STA SICORG
12210 ;
12220 TM1
              LDA SNDTM2
12230
              BEQ TM2
              DEC SNDTM2
12240
              BNE TM2
12250
12260 ;
12270
              LDA S2CORG
12280
              AND #$FE
12290
              STA S2CORG
12300 :
12310 TM2
              LDA SNDTM3
12320
              BEQ TM3
12330
              DEC SNDTM3
              BNE TM3
12340
```

```
12350 :
12360 :
12370 :
            ANOP
12380 TM3
12390 :
12400 :
12410 :
12420 SHADOW SID CHIP
12430 ;
             LDMEM SIATDC. VIATDC
12440
             LDMEM S2ATDC, V2ATDC
12450
             LDMEM SSATDC, VSATDC
12460
             LDMEM SISURL, VISURL
12470
12480
             LDMEM S2SURL, V2SURL
            LDMEM S3SURL,V3SURL
12490
12500
             LDMEM S1FRLO, V1FRLO
             LDMEM S2FRLO.V2FRLO
12510
12520
             LDMEM S3FRLO, V3FRLO
             LDMEM SIFRHI, VIFRHI
12530
12540
             LDMEM S2FRHI, V2FRHI
             LDMEM S3FRHI, V3FRHI
12550
             LDMEM SIPWLO, VIPWLO
12560
             LDMEM S2PWL0,V2PWL0
12570
12580
             LDMEM S3PWLO,V3PWLO
12590
             LDMEM SIPWHI, VIPWHI
             LDMEM S2PWHI, V2PWHI
12600
             LDMEM S3PWHI.V3PWHI
12610
             LDMEM FILLO, FLCNLO
12620
12630
             LDMEM FILHI, FLCNHI
             LDMEM MMOD, MODVOL
12640
             LDMEM RFIL, RESFLT
12650
             LDMEM SICORG.VICORG
12660
12670
             LDMEM S2CORG, V2CORG
12680
             LDMEM S3CORG.V3CORG
12690 ;
12700 ;
12710 ; GENERATE A RANDOM NUMBER
12720 ; USE RAND1-RAND4 BASED AN SCREEN
12730 ;
             LDA SCREEN
12740
12750
             AND #$03
12760
             TAX
                              ; POINT TO A RAND REGISTER
                              :THE FOLLOWING
             LDA RANDOM
12770
                              SEQUENCE THROWS
             ADC RAND1
12780
12790
             ADC RAND3
                              :A NUMBER OF RANDOM
                              ;NUMBERS TOGETHER
12800
             EOR RAND2
12810
             SBC RAND4
                              :TO FORM A NEW RANDOM
             ADC RANSEC
                              :NUMBER
12820
             STA RANDI.X
12830
12840 ;
12850 :
12860 :MOVE THE PLAYER USING JOY1
12870 :
             LDA LIVES
                              :SEE IF GAME OVER
12880
12890
             JEQ NOMOV4
                              :DON'T MOVE IF OVER
12900 ;
12910
             LDA PLAYE
                              :DON'T MOVE IF EXPLODING
12920
             JNE NOMOV4
12930 :
```

```
12940
              LDA JOY1
12950
              NOT
                               :TURN THE BITS OVER
12960
              STA IBUF+1
                               :PUT THE DATA AWAY
              AND #$0F
12970
                               :CHECK TO SEE IF THE
12980
              BEQ NOMOVS
                               ;BRANCH IF NOT
12990 ;
13000
              LDA SCREEN
                               ;SLOW MOVEMENT BY
13010
              AND #$01
                               :MOVING ON ALTERNATE
13020
              BNE NOMOV3
                               :SCREENS
13030 :
13040 ; IF HERE-MOVE CHARACTER
13050 :
13060
              LDMEM IBUF+1, IBUF : COPY JOY TO BUF
13070
              ROR IBUF
                              ;CHECK FIRST BIT
13080
              BCC NXBIT1
                               :IF CARRY CLEAR-JUMP
13090 ;
13100
              LDA PLAYV
13110
              SEC
13120
              SBC #$01
13130
              CMP #$68
                              ;CHECK FOR TOP
13140
              BCC NXBIT1
13150 ;
13160
              STA PLAYU
13170 ;
13180 NXBIT1 ROR IBUF
13190
              BCC NXBIT2
13200 ;
13210
              LDA PLAYU
13220
              CLC
13230
              ADC #$01
13240
              CMP #$E8
                               :CHECK FOR BOTTOM
13250
              BCS NXBIT2
13260 ;
13270
              STA PLAYV
13280 ;
13290 NXBIT2 ROR IBUF
13300
              BCC NXBIT3
                               ; MOVE LEFT
13310 ;
13320
              LDA PLAYH
13330
              SEC
13340
              SBC #$01
13350
              CMP #$10
13360
              BCC NXBIT3
13370 ;
13380
              STA PLAYH
13390 ;
13400 NXBIT3 ROR IBUF
             BCC NOMOV3
13410
                               :MOVE RIGHT
13420 ;
13430
             LDA PLAYH
13440
             CLC
13450
             ADC #$01
13460
             CMP #$30
13470
             BCS NOMOV3
13480 :
13490
             STA PLAYH
13500 :
13510 NOMOV3 LDA JOY1
13520
             AND #$10
                              ;CHECK FIRE BUTTON
```

```
13530
            BNE NOMOV4
                            :NOT PRESSED--BRANCH
13540 ;
13550
           LDA SHOTS
                            :SHOT INFLIGHT?
           AND #$01
13560
                            :PLAYER SHOT
13570
            BNE NOMOV4
                            :IF NOT--FIRE....
13580 ;
13590 ;
           LDA PLAYE
13600
            BNE NOMOV4
13610
13620 ;
           LDA SHOTS
13630
                            :SET SHOT IN FLIGHT BIT
13640
            ORA #$01
                            :FOR THE PLAYER
            STA SHOTS
13650
13660 ;
13670 ; SET SHOT START POSITION TO GUN
13680 :
13690
            LDA PLAYH
            CLC
13700
13710
            ADC #$05
                            :ADD OFFSET TO SHOT
13720
            STA SHOTSH
13730 ;
            LDA PLAYV
13740
13750
            CLC
                            :ADD VERTICLE OFFSET
13760
            ADC #$07
            STA SHOTSV
13770
13780 :
13790
           LDMEM #$08,SHOTSD ;SHOT DIRECTION
13800
           LDMEM #$81.S1CORG
           LDMEM #$20,SNDTM1
13810
13820
            ADRES CN3.S1FRLO
13830
            LDMEM #$28,S1ATDC
13840 ;
13850 ;SHOT STARTED
13860 :
13870 NOMOV4 ANOP
13880 ;
13890 ;
13900 :
13910 ;
13920
            ADRES INTI, CINV
13930
            LDMEM #$01,ENABLE
            RAST #$54
13940
            IPULL
13950
13960 ;
13970 :
13980 ;
13990 INT1
             SEI
14000 ;
            LDA SSCOL
                            :CLEAR COLLISIONS
14010
            LDA SBCOL
14020
14030 ;
14040
            NOP
            NOP
14050
            NOP
14060
14070 ;
14080 ;
14090
            LDMEM #GREEN,BCOL0
14100 :
            LDX #$00
14110
```

```
STX HMSB
14120
            LDY #$00
14130
14140 SHAD3 ANOP
            LDA PLAYV,X
14150
            STA SPR0Y,Y
14160
            LDA PLAYP.X
14170
            STA SPRPT1.X
14180
14190
            LDA PLAYH,X
            ASL A
14200
            STA SPR0X.Y
14210
            BCC SHAD4
14220
            LDA HMSB
14230
14240
             ORA BITPOS.X
14250
             STA HMSB
14260 SHAD4 INY
            INY
14270
14280
            INX
            CPX #$08
14290
             BNE SHAD3
14300
14310 ;
14320 ;
            LDA HMSB
14330
            STA XMSB
14340
14350 :
14360 ; MULTIPLEX PLAYER AND HIS SHOT
14370 :THE PLAYER IS ALREADY UP
14380 ;
             LDA SCREEN
                             :SHOT ON ODD SCREENS
14390
            AND #$01
14400
14410
             BEQ NOMLT
14420 ;
            LDA SHOTS
                             :SEE IF SHOT ACTIVE
14430
             AND #$01
                             :IF NOT ACTIVE-FORGET IT
14440
            BEQ NOMLT
14450
14460 ;
14470 ;SHOT ACTIVE IF HERE
14480 ;
14490
             LDA #$1C
14500
             STA SPRPT1
14510
             LDA SHOTSV
                            :GET SHOT VERTICAL
                            :STORE IN SPRITE 0
14520
             STA SPRØY
            LDA SHOTSH
                            :GET SHOT HORIZONTAL
14530
14540
             ASL A
                            MULTIPLY BY 2
14550
            STA SPR0X
                            :PUT IN VIC CHIP
                             ;GET MSB
14560
           LDA XMSB
            AND #$FE
14570
                             ;CLEAR MSB
            STA XMSB
14580
                             :REPLACE IT
14590
             BCC NOMLT
                            ;GO HOME IF MSB CLEAR
14600 ;
14610
             ORA #$01
                            ;SET MSB IF HERE
             STA XMSB
14620
14630 ;
14640 NOMLT ANOP
                             ;MULTIPLEXING DONE
14650 ;
14660 ;
             LDMEM #$00,SPRXSZ ;SET SPRITE SIZE
14670
14680
            STA SPRYSZ
                            ;TO SMALL
14690 ;
14700
             LDMEM #$FF,MLTSP ;MULTI COLOR SPRITES
```

```
14710 ;
14720
             LDA WHOLIV
                         ENABLE THE LIVE BAD GUYS
14730
             ASL A
14740
             ORA #$01
                              :ENABLE PLAYER ALWAYS
14750
             STA SPREN
                              :TURN SPRITES BACK ON
14760 ;
14770 ;
14780 :THE MOUNTAINS ARE UP
14790 ;SO THEY CAN NOW BE MOVED
14800 ;
14810
             LDX #$00
14820
             LDMEM MNTMSB, HMSB
14830 MVMNT0 HDEC MOUNTH
14840
             INX
14850
             CPX #$08
             BNE MVMNT0
14860
14870 ;
14880 LDMEM HMSB, MNTMSB
14890 :
14900 ; MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN MOVED ONE
14910 :PIXEL TO THE LEFT
14920 :THEY MUST NOW BE ADJUSTED FOR
14930 :A WRAPAROUND EFFECT TO APPEAR
14940 : CONTINUOUS
14950 ;
14960
             LDX #$00
14970 MVMNT1 ANOP
14980
             PUNPCK MOUNTH.MNTMSB, IBUF
14990
             LDA IBUF+1
15000
             CMP #$01
             BNE MVMNT2
15010
15020
             LDA IBUF
             CMP #$E8
15030
             BNE MVMNT2
15040
15050 ;
15060 ; MOUNTAIN SECTION AT 0--MOVE IT
15070 :TO $0170
15080 ;
15090
             LDA MNTMSB
15100
             ORA BITPOS.X
15110
             STA MNTMSB
15120
             LDA #$70
15130
             STA MOUNTH.X
15140 ;
15150 MVMNT2 INX
                              :DO THE NEXT SECTION
             CPX #$08
15160
             BNE MUMNT1
15170
15180 ;
15190 :
15200 : THE MOUNTAINS ARE FINISHED
15210 ;
             LDX #$00
                              ; DECREMENT EXPLOSION COUNTERS
15220
15230 EXPLP1 LDA MEANE.X
15240
             BEG EXPLP2
15250
             DEC MEANE.X
15260
             BNE EXPLP2
15270 :
15280 ;
15290 :
```

```
15300 ;
15310
             LDA WHOLIV
             AND ANDPOS.X
15320
                               :CLEAR BIT FROM WHOLIV
15330
             STA WHOLIV
15340 ;
15350 EXPLP2 INX
             CPX #$07
15360
             BNE EXPLP1
15370
15380 ;
15390 ;
15400 ;
15410
             ADRES INTO.CINV
             RAST #$FB
15420
15430
             IPULL
15440 ;
15450 ;
15460 ;
15470 ;
15480 UP
             ANOP
15490
             LDA MEANU.Y
15500
              SEC
             SBC VERNO
15510
15520
              CMP #$68
                               :UNDER MOUNTAINS
             BCC UP1
15530
15540
              STA MEANV,Y
15550 UP1
             RTS
15560 :
15570 DN
             ANOP
15580
             LDA MEANV.Y
15590
             CLC
             ADC VERNO
15600
              CMP #$E8
15610
15620
              BCS DWN1
15630
              STA MEANV.Y
15640 DWN1
              RTS
15650 :
15660 LT
             ANOP
15670
             LDA MEANH, Y
15680
              SEC
15690
             SBC HORNC
15700
              CMP #$0E
15710
             BCC LT1
15720
             STA MEANH,Y
15730 LT1
             RTS
15740 :
15750 RT
             ANOP
15760
             LDA MEANH,Y
15770
             CLC
15780
             ADC HORNO
             CMP #$A9
15790
15800
             BCS RT1
15810
             STA MEANH, Y
15820 RT1
             RTS
15830 :
15840 ;
15850 ;
15860
              .OPT LIST
15870
             NOP
15880 ;
              .END
15890
```

## Listing C-25: The BOGHOP.O Program

B\* .:1198 83 84 85 86 87 C0 C1 C2 PC SR AC XR YR SP .;C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6 .:11A0 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 00 01 02 .:11A8 03 04 05 06 07 40 41 42 .:1180 43 44 45 46 47 80 81 82 .:11B8 83 84 85 86 87 C0 C1 C2

.:1360	00	7F	00	7D	20	FF	52	FF		1538								
.:1368	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF		1540								
.:1370	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF		1548								04
.:1378	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	E0	F7		1550					04	00	00	00
		DF	00	85	02	FF	00	DD	. : :	1558	04	96	04	96	04	96	04	04
.:1388	00	FF	00	FF	DØ	FF	02	DF	. : :	1560	04	96	04	06	96	02	06	02
.:1390		FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	. : :	1568	06	02	06	02	05	01	05	01
.:1398		FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	. :	1570	95	01	05	01	<b>0</b> 5	94	05	04
.:13A0		FF		FF	70	DD	02	FF	. : :	1578	05	04	05	04	05	04	05	04
.:13A8		FF	00	FF	00	FF	-	FF		1580			05	01		04	05	04
.:13B0		7F		FF		D5		FF		1588		04	05	04	00	00	00	04
.:13B8				FF		FF		FF		1590		04	05	05	05	05	01	05
.:13C0				FF		FF		FD		1598			01		01	05	01	05
.:1308		FF	00	FF		FF	00	FF		15A0						06	02	06
.:13D0				FF		FF	00	FF		15A8			06		02		04	05
.:13D8		FF	00	2F		FF	00	FF		1580					04		05	00
.:13E0				FF	00	FF		FF		15B8		00	04		05		01	05
.:13E8			00	FF	00	FF	00	F6		15C0		05		06	02	06	02	
				EE		08		5D		1508				05	05	01	01	06
.:13F0			15		51	08	09	FF		15D0							06	
.:13F8				AD			08	10		15D8						06	06	03 03
.:1400			18	01						15E0			00		00	04		04
.:1408			80		FD					15E8					05	01	05	
.:1410			7F		FD 0.4		F7			15F0			05	04				04
.:1418			7F	99	04		0C	10							96		96	02
.:1420	14		04							15F8							96	04
.:1428					04					1600					96		99	99
.:1430				02	96					1608						00		94
.:1438			05			99		99		1610				01	02		01	
.:1440	08		0A				04			1618						04	96	04
.:1448					02			05		1620					04		01	06 00
.:1450				06	04	05				1628			04		05	01		08
.:1458			ØA					-		1630					96	02		04
.:1460						09	08	99		1638			00		05			02
.:1468	08	0A	ØA				04			1640						02		04
:1470	02	00	00	00	04	06	06	05		1648					98	02		08
.:1478	06	96	06	06	02	96	02	06		1650				09		05		01
.:1480	02	ØA	02	ØΑ	ØA	ØA	08	0A		1 658				04		05	04	01
.:1488	08	0A	08	09	08	09	99	01		1660					00	00	04	05
.:1490	09	01	05	01	05	05	01	01		1668				02		01	09	05
.:1498	05	04	06	06	06	00	00	00		1670				0A		-		08
.:14A0	06	06	06	04	04	04	05	05		1678		02					04	01
.:14A8	05	01	05	05	01	01	99	09		1680		09		05			04	96
.:14B0	09	08	09	08	08	0A	08	0A		1 688		08	02					99
.:1488	98	ØA	0A	02	0A	02	02	06		1690		06			04			03
.:1400	06	02	06	06	04	06	04	00	.:	1698	96	02	96	02	96	02		03
.:1408	00	00	05	05	98	08	ØA	0A		16A0				95				
.:14D0	02	02	06	06	04	94	04	06		16A8								
.:14D8	06	02	ØA	ØA	ØA	98	08	09	. :	16B0	03	03	05	01	01	05	03	03
.:14E0								05		16B8								
.:14E8	04	05	05	01	09	98	0A	02	. :	1600	06	04	04	96	03	03	03	03
:14F0								0A	. :	1608	05	05	05	05	05			03
.:14F8									. :	16D0	03	05	01	01	95	01	01	05
.:1500									. :	16D8	01	0 i	03	03	03		04	
.:1508								05		16E0			03	03	03	00	00	00
.:1510								02	. :	16E8	01	01	01	03	03	03	03	03
.:1518								04	. :	16F0	0A	0A	0A	ØA	0A	0A	ØA	03
.:1520									. :	16F8	03	03	08	09	08	09	08	09
.:1528									. :	1700	08	09	03	03	03	0A	02	02
.:1530	01	05	05	01	05	05	94	04		1708								
									_									

.:1AC0 A9 21 85 CC A9 14 85 CD .:1AC8 A9 74 85 CE A9 14 85 CF .:1C98 65 3C 85 9E A5 35 29 7F ::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 74 85 CE AP 14 85 CF
::IAC8 AP 75 AP 76 53 CB 85 AP AP 33 45 24
::IAC8 BP 12 DØ AD 11 DØ 2P 7F
::IAC8 AP 77 F6 53 CB 85 AP AP 33 45 34
::IAC8 BP 12 DØ AD 11 DØ 2P 7F
::IAC8 BP 15 BP 15 BP 85 B .:1CA0 65 3C 85 9F A5 36 69 7F .:1CA8 65 3C 85 A0 A5 33 45 34 .:1CB0 29 7F 65 3C 85 A1 A5 34 .:1AD8 AD 1E D0 AD 1F D0 A9 FB

```
.:2220 03 14 D0 09 A5 68 1D 03
.:2228 14 85 68 D0 07 A5 68 3D
.:2230 0B 14 85 68 E8 E0 08 D0
.:2238 DC A5 68 85 90 A2 00 A5
.:2240 90 3D 03 14 F0 02 A9 01
.:2248 85 4D B5 78 85 4C A5 4D
.:2258 C9 01 D0 11 A5 4C C9 E8
.:2258 D0 0B A5 90 1D 03 14 85
.:2260 90 A9 70 95 78 E8 E0 08
.:2268 D0 D5 A2 00 B5 B5 F0 0B
.:2270 D6 B5 D0 07 A5 91 3D 13
.:2278 14 85 91 E8 E0 07 D0 EC
.:2280 A9 BD 8D 14 03 A9 1F 8D
.:2281 15 03 A9 FB 8D 12 D0 AD
.:2298 FF 8D 19 D0 68 A6 AA
.:2290 11 D0 29 7F 8D 11 D0 A9
.:2298 FF 8D 19 D0 68 A6 AA
.:22A8 C9 68 90 03 99 9D 00 60
.:22B8 B0 03 99 9D 00 60 B9 95
.:22C0 00 38 E5 69 C9 0E 90 03
.:22C8 99 95 00 60 B9 95 00 18
.:22D0 65 69 C9 A9 B0 03 99 95
.:22D8 00 60 EA 00 FF FF 00 00
.:22E0 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                               .:4100 01 00 80 0A 02 60 26 49
   .:2220 03 14 D0 09 A5 68 1D 03
                                                                                                                                                                                                               .:4108 A4 60 AA 0A 90 18 09 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                         .:4110 20 00 02 48 00 02 08 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                        .:4118 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                        .:4120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4128 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                        .:4130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                        .:4138 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                         .:4140 09 00 60 1A 82 98 A0 41
                                                                                                                                                                                                          .:4148 04 40 8A 0A 00 24 01 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                        .:4150 28 02 00 60 00 02 A0 00
.:4158 01 20 00 00 18 00 00 80
                                                                                                                                                                                                      .:41B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                                                                                                              .:41C0 00 00 60 00 02 A4 06 01
                                                                                                                                                                                                                .:41C8 18 29 8A 08 18 98 02 A0
.:41C8 18 29 8A 03 18 98 02 A0
.:4000 20 00 00 8C 00 00 82 00
.:41D8 04 01 40 20 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 01 40 20 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 01 40 20 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 00 48 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 00 48 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 00 48 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 06 40 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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.:41D8 07 00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00
.:41D8 07 00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.:41D8 07 00 00
.00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00
.:41D8 07 00
.00 00
.00 00
.00 00
.00 00
.00 00
.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 .:41D0 64 01 40 20 00 00 10 00
```

.:4860 F8 FF FF F8 FF FF FC FF .:4688 80 2B 9E A0 2F 5D 80 29 .:4868 FF FE FF FF FF FF FF .:4690 14 80 BD 57 E0 B5 45 E0 .:4870 7F FF FF BF FF FF DF FF

```
.:4A38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 nn
.:4A40 59 00 00 49 00 00 2A 00
                                   .:4B28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A48 00 3E 00 00 2A 00 00 49
                                   .:4B30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A50 00 00 49 00 00 14 00 00
                                   .:4B38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B40 0C 00 00 6B 00 00 2A 00
.:4A60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B48 00 7F 00 00 49 00 00
                                                                24
.:4A68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B50 00 00 6B 00 00 14 00 00
.:4A70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B58 08 00 00 3C 00 00 00 00
.:4A78 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:4B60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A80 0C 00 00 6B 00 00 2A 00
                                   .:4B68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A88 00 7F 00 00 49 00 00 2A
                                   .:4B70 00 00 00 00 00 00 nn nn
.:4A90 00 00 4B 00 00 14 00 00
                                   .:4B78 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4A98 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B80 0C 00 00 6B 00 00 2A 00
.:4AA0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4B88 00 7F 00 00 49 00 00 2A
.:4AA8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:4890 00 00 6B 00 00 14 00 00
.:4AB0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:4B98 08 00 00 3C 00 00 00 00
.:4AB8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4BA0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 AA
.:4AC0 0C 00 00 2A 00 00 2A 00
                                   .:4BA8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4AC8 00 7F 00 00 2A 00 00 2A
                                   .:4BB0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4AD0 00 00 2A 00 00 14 00 00
                                   .:4BB8 00 00 00 00 nn nn an an
.:4AD8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4BC0 01 00 00 03 80 00 1F C0
.:4AE0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4BC8 00 3F E0 00 FF F0 00
.:4AE8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4BD0 E0 00 7F E0 00 7F C0
.:4AF0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:4BD8 3F 80 00 07 80 00 03 00
.:4AF8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                   .:4BE0 00 00 00 00 00 an an an
.:4B00 18 00 00 08 00 00 2A 00
                                   .:4BE8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4B08 00 3E 00 00 2A 00 08 00
                                   .:4BF0 00 00 00 00 00 aa aa aa
.:4B10 00 08 00 00 14 00 00 00
                                   .:4BF8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4B18 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                    .:4C00 FF FF 00 00 FF FF 02 00
```

## Listing C-26: The BOGDEF Source Code

```
1000 :PUT"@0:BOGDEF"
1010 :GET"CAST"
1020 :
1030 ;
1040 ; BOG HOP RAM DEFINITIONS
1050 :BOGDEF
1060 ;
1070 ; LOCATIONS 0 & 1 ARE HARDWARE
1080 ;SO USABLE RAM STARTS AT $02
1090 ;
1100 *
            = $02
1110 S1CORG DS 1
                            ;SID CHIP SHADOW
1120 S2CORG DS 1
                            REGISTERS
1130 S3CORG DS 1
1140 S1FRLO DS 1
1150 S1FRHI DS 1
1160 S2FRLO DS 1
1170 S2FRHI DS 1
1180 S3FRLD DS 1
1190 S3FRHI DS 1
1200 S1PWLO DS 1
1210 SIPWHI DS 1
1220 S2PWLO DS 1
1230 S2PWHI DS 1
1240 S3PWLO DS 1
1250 S3PWHI DS 1
```

```
1260 SIATDC DS 1
1270 S2ATDC DS 1
1280 S3ATDC DS 1
1290 S1SURL DS 1
1300 S2SURL DS 1
1310 S3SURL DS 1
1320 FILLO DS 1
1330 FILHI DS 1
1340 MMOD DS 1
1350 RFIL DS 1
                            ; END OF SHADOWS
1360 ;
                           ;SOFTWARE TIMERS
1370 SNDTM1 DS 1
1380 SNDTM2 DS 1
1390 SNDTM3 DS 1
1400 ;
                             ; POINTERS FOR DATA
           DS 2
1410 SRC
                            ;MOVEMENT
1420 DST
           DS 2
1430 SCRPT DS 2
1440 SCRDST DS 2
1450 ;
                            ; POINTERS TO NOTES
1460 NOTPT1 DS 2
1470 NOTPT2 DS 2
1480 NOTPT3 DS 2
                            ; POINTERS TO NOTE TIMES
1490 NOTTM1 DS 2
1500 NOTTM2 DS 2
1510 NOTTM3 DS 2
1520 OPTION DS 1
                             ; RANDOM NUMBER REGISTERS
1530 RAND1 DS 1
1540 RAND2 DS 1
1550 RAND3 DS 1
1560 RAND4 DS 1
                             :CURRENT LEVEL OF PLAY
1570 LEVEL DS 1
1580 ;
                             SYSTEM TIMING REGISTERS
1590 SCREEN DS 1
1600 RANSEC DS 1
1610 SECOND DS 1
1620 ENABLE DS 1
1630 ;
                             :TEMPORARY DATA BUFFERS
1640 BUF
           DS 8
1650 BUF1 DS 8
1660 IBUF DS 8
1670 MBUF DS 8
                             ;LOOP COUNTERS
1680 LPCNT1 DS 1
1690 LPCNT2 DS 1
1700 LPCNT3 DS 1
1710 LPCNT4 DS 1
1720 :
1730 ;
                             ;THESE REGISTERS ARE
1740 COLOR DS 1
                             :USED BY THE PLOTTING
1750 POINT DS 2
1760 CTEMP DS 1
                             :ROUTINE
1770 GBASE DS 2
                             :Y-COORDINATE
1780 YPNT
            DS 1
           DS 1
                             :X-COORDINATE
1790 XPNT
1800 ;
1810 HMSB
           DS 1
                             :9'TH BIT REGISTER
1820 ;
1830 :
                             ;HORIZONTAL INCREMENT
1840 HORNC DS 1
```

```
1850 VERNC DS 1
                           ;VERTICAL INCREMENT
1860 :
1870 LIVES DS 1
                           NUMBER OF LIVES LEFT
1880 SCORE DS 4
                           SCORE COUNTER
1890 MOUNTY DS 8
                           :MOUNTAIN VERTICAL
1900 MOUNTH DS 8
                           :MOUNTAIN HORIZONTAL
1910 MOUNTP DS 8
                           :SPRITE POINTERS
1920 MOUNTC DS 8
                           :MOUNTAIN COLORS
1930 :
1940 MNTMSB DS 1
                            :EXTRA MSB--MOUNTAIN
1950 :
1960 ;
1970 WHOLIV DS 1
                           ;WHICH BAD GUY LEFT
                          ;TEMP SSCOL
1990 TMBCOL DS 1
                           ;TEMP SBCOL
2000 ;
2010 ;
2020 :
2030 PLAYH DS 1
                           ;PLAYER HORIZONTAL
2040 MEANH DS 7
                           :BAD GUY HORIZONTAL
2050 :
2060 PLAYV DS 1
                           ;PLAYER VERTICAL
2070 MEANU DS 7
                           :BAD GUY VERTICAL
2080 ;
2090 PLAYC DS 1
                           ;PLAYER COLOR
2100 MEANC DS 7
                           ;BAD GUY COLOR
2110 ;
2120 PLAYD DS 1
                           :PLAYER DIRECTION
2130 MEAND DS 7
                           ;BAD GUY DIRECTION
2140 ;
2150 PLAYE DS 1
                           ;PLAYER EXPLOSION
2160 MEANE DS 7
                           :BAD GUY EXPLOSION
2170 :
2180 PLAYP DS 1
                           ;PLAYER SPRITE POINT
2190 MEANP DS 7
                           :BAD GUY POINTER
2200 ;
2210 MEANMV DS $10
                           :MOVEMENT CHART
2220 ;
2230 ;
2240 SHOTS DS 1
                           SHOTS IN FLIGHT
2250 :
2260 SHOTSH DS 8
                           SHOT HORIZONTAL
2270 SHOTSV DS 8
                           SHOT VERTICAL
2280 SHOTSD DS 8
                           SHOT DIRECTION
2290 ;
2300 PLAYSP DS 1
                          ;PLAYER SPEED
2310 BADSPH DS 1
                          ;BAD GUY SPEED-HORIZ
2320 BADSPV DS 1
                           ;BAD GUY SPEED-VERT
2330 ;
2340 ;
2350 ;
2360
            .END
```

#### Listing C-27: The BOGDAT Source Code

```
1000 ;PUT"@0:BOGDAT"
1010 ;LOAD"ASM",8
1020 ;
1030 ;THIS IS BOGDAT--THE DATA FILE
```

```
1040 ; FOR BOG HOP
1050 :
1060 BITPOS .BYTE $01,$02,$04,$08,$10,$20,$40,$80
1070 BITAND .BYTE $FE,$FD,$FB,$F7,$EF,$DF,$BF,$7F
1080 ANDPOS .BYTE $FE.$FD,$FB,$F7,$EF,$DF,$BF,$7F
1090
1100 TYPELK .BYTE $00,$04,$08,$0C,$10,$14
1110 :
1120 :
1130 ;
1140 ;
1150 :
1160 : MOVEMENT PATTERNS FOR DIFFERENT
1170 ; TYPES OF CHARACTERS
1180 ;
            .BYTE 4,4,6,2,$A,9,5,4,4,6,6,4,5,5,1,9,8,$A,2,6,6,6,4,4
1190 BEE1
            .BYTE 5,5,1,5,9,8,9,8,$A,$A,2,6,6,4,6,2
1200
            .BYTE 4,4,6,2,$A,9,5,4,4,6,6,4,5,5,1,9,8,$A,2,6,6,6,4,4
1210
            .BYTE 5,5,1,5,9,8,9,8,$A,$A,2,6,6,4,6,2
1220
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1230
1240 ;
           .BYTE 4,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,2,6,2,6,2,$A,2,$A,$A,$A,$A,8,$A,8,$A
1250 BEE2
            .BYTE 8,9,8,9,9,1,9,1,5,1,5,5,1,1,5,4,6,6,6
1260
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1270
1280 ;
           .BYTE 6,6,6,4,4,4,5,5,5,1,5,5,1,1,9,9,9,8,9,8,8,$A,8
1290 BEE3
            .BYTE $A,8,$A,$A,2,$A,2,2,6,6,2,6,6,4,6,4
1300
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1310
1320 ;
           .BYTE 5,5,8,8,$A,$A,$A,2,2,6,6,4,4,4,6,6,2,$A,$A,$A,8,8,9
1330 BEE4
            .BYTE 1,9,1,5,5,5,1,5,4,5,5,1,9,8,$A,2,6,2
1340
            .BYTE 5,5,8,8,$A,$A,2,2,6,6,4,4,4,6,6,2,$A,$A,$A,8,8,9
1350
            .BYTE 1,9,1,5,5,5,1,5,4,5,5,1,9,8,$A,2,6,2
1360
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1370
1380 ;
1390 ;
1400 :
           BYTE 4,6,4,4,6,4,4,6,4,4,5,4,4,5,5,4,5,5,5,1,5,5,1,5
1410 BIRD1
            .BYTE 5,4,4,6,6,2,6,2,6,6,4,6,6,4,6,4
1420
1430
            .BYTE 5,4,4,6,6,2,6,2,6,6,4,6,6,4,6,4
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1440
1450 ;
           1460 BIRD2
            .BYTE 5,1,5,1,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4
1470
            .BYTE 5,1,5,1,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4
1480
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1490
1500 ;
           1510 BIRD3
            .BYTE 6,2,2,6,2,2,6,4,5,5,4,6,6,4,5,5
1520
1530
            .BYTE $00.$00.$00
1540 ;
           BYTE 4,5,5,1,1,5,1,5,4,6,2,6,2,6,6,4,4,5,5,1,1,6,6,4
 1550 BIRD4
            BYTE 6,6,2,2,6,4,5,5,5,4,4,6,6,6,2,6
1560
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
 1570
 1580 ;
 1590 ;
 1600 :
            BYTE 4,5,4,6,4,5,4,5,1,5,1,4,1,5,4,5,2,5,4,6,4,6,2,6
 1610 BAT1
            .BYTE 4,6,2,6,2,6,4,6,4,6,4,5,1,5,4,6
 1620
```

```
1630
             .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1640 ;
1650 BAT2
             .BYTE 1,5,1,1,2,1,1,4,1,5,8,1,5,4,6,4,6,2,8,2,4,2,1,6
1660
             .BYTE 2,6,4,2,5,1,4,8,1,5,4,6,6,2,6,4
1670
             .BYTE $00.$00.$00
1680 :
1690 BAT3
            .BYTE 2,5,2,6,2,$A,9,$A,2,1,2,$A,4,$A,2,8,1,8,2,9,8,9
1700
            .BYTE 4,1,9,1,5,9,1,4,5,1,4,6,5,4,1,2,4,6
1710
            .BYTE $00,$00.$00
1720 :
1730 BAT4
            .BYTE 4,5,4,1,5,2,5,1,9,5,1,9,8,$A,9,5,$A,8,$A,2,$A,8,2,6
1740
            .BYTE 4,1,5,9,1,5,4,6,4,6,2,8,2,6,4,5
1750
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1760 ;
1770 ;
1780 :
1790 FROG1
           .BYTE 6,4,6,4,3,3,3,6,2,6,2,6,2,6,3
1800
            .BYTE 3,3,3,5,5,5,5,5,5,3,3,3,4,4,4,3,3,3,5,1,1,5,3,3,3
1810
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1820 ;
1830 FROG2
            .BYTE 4,6,4,4,6,4,4,6,3,3,3,3,5,5,5,5,5,3,3,3,3
1840
            .BYTE 5,1,1,5,1,1,5,1,1,3,3,3,4,4,4,3,3,3,3,3
1850
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
1860 :
1870 FROG3
           .BYTE 1,1,1,3,3,3,3,$A,$A,$A,$A,$A,$A
            BYTE 3,3,3,8,9,8,9,8,9,8,9,3,3,3,$A,2,2,$A,2,2,$A,3,3,3,3
1880
1890
            .BYTE $00.$00.$00
1900 ;
1910 FROG4
           .BYTE 8,8,8,8,3,3,3,9,9,9,3,3,$A,$A,$A,2,$A,$A,3,3,3
1920
            .BYTE 2,2,2,2,3,3,3,5,5,5,3,3,3,3,3
1930
            .BYTE $00,$00.$00
1940 ;
1950 ;
1960 :
1970 SNAKE1 .BYTE 6,6,6,6,5,1,5,5,1,5,5,1,5,6,6,5,5,5,5,2,6,2,6
1980
            .BYTE 2,6,2,5,5,2,6,6,1,5,1,5,1,5,6,6
1990
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
2000 ;
2010 SNAKE2 .BYTE 6,2,6,2,5,5,5,6,6,6,6,6,5,1,5,1,5,1,6,6,5,5
2020
            .BYTE 1,5,6,2,6,6,2,6,6,2,6,6,2,5,5,5
2030
            .BYTE $00,$00,$00
2040 ;
2050 ;
2060 ;
2070 :
2080 ; DIFFERENT CHARACTERS HAVE
2090 :DIFFERENT MOVEMENT PATTERNS.
2100 :THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS CHARTS
2110 :ALLOW THE PROPER MOVEMENT TO BE
2120 ; SELECTED FOR THE CHARACTER.
2130 :
2140 BEELK
            .WORD BEE1, BEE2, BEE3, BEE4
2150
            .WORD $0000,$0000
2160
2170 BIRDLK .WORD BIRD1,BIRD2,BIRD3,BIRD4
2180
            .WORD $0000.$0000
2190 ;
2200 BATLK
           .WORD BAT1,BAT2,BAT3,BAT4
2210
            .WORD $0000.$0000
```

```
2220 :
2230 FROGLK .WORD FROG1, FROG2, FROG3, FROG4
2248
            .WORD $0000.$0000
2250 :
2260 SNAKLK .WORD SNAKE1, SNAKE2, SNAKE1
            .WORD $0000,$0000
2279
           .WORD BEELK, BIRDLK, BATLK, FROGLK, SNAKLK
2280 BASLK
2290 :
2300 :
2310 ;
2320 ; BY CHANGING THE PATTERN LOOKUP
2330 ;TABLES, THE CHARACTER WILL
2340 ; MOVE DIFFERENTLY.
2350 :
2360 ;
2370 ; BADSEQ IS THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH
2380 ; THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS WILL
2390 :APPEAR ON THE SCREEN.
2400 :
2410 :
2420 BADSEQ .BYTE 0.1.2.3.4.1.0.4.3.2.1.3.2.0.4.3.2.1.0.0
2430 :
2440 ;
2450 ; THE FOLLOWING LOOKUP CHART IS
2460 :USED TO FIND THE BASE ADDRESS
2470 ;OF THE CHARACTER SET FOR THE
2480 :NUMBERS. THIS SET IS FOR USE IN
2490 :A HIGH RESOLUTION MULTI-COLOR
2500 :MODE.
2510 :
2520 ; THE NUMBER SET IS IN THE FILE --
2530 : "LKUP" -- WHICH MUST BE LOADED
2540 :PRIOR TO RUNNING THE PROGRAM.
2550 :
2560 NUMBER .WORD ZERO, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX
2570
             .WORD SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, NUL, $0000
2580 ;
2590 ;
2600 ;
2610 :THE FOLLOWING TWO CHARTS SET THE
2620 :VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SPEEDS
2630 ; OF THE CHARACTERS DEPENDING
2640 ;ON THE LEVEL OF PLAY
2650 :
2660 SPEEDH .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,4,3,4,3,5,6
2680 SPEEDV .BYTE 1,2,1,1,1,1,2,3,2,2,3,5,2,5,4,6,7
2690 ;
2700 ;
2710 ; THE FOLLOWING CHART IS USED TO
2720 : DETERMINE HOW OFTEN THE BAD GUYS
2730 ; WILL FIRE. A VALUE OF ZERO WILL
2740 ; NOT LET ANY BAD GUYS SHOOT
2750 :
2760 FIRPOW .BYTE 1,2,4,4,5,8,8,6,6,5,8,6,9,6,6,8,9
2770 ;
2780 ;
2790 SHTDR .BYTE $04,$06,$05,$04
2800 ;
```

```
2810 COLK .BYTE $00,$55,$AA,$FF
2820 POR .BYTE $C0,$30,$0C,$03
2830 ;
2840 .END
```

#### Listing C-28: The XXPLOT Subroutine Source Code

```
1000 :PUT"@0:XXPLOT
1010 :Y IN YPNT
1020 ;X/2 IN XPNT
1030 : COLOR IN COLOR
1040 ; GRAPHICS BASE ADDRESS IN GBASE
1050 ;
1060 EXCLUSIVE OR'S A POINT
1070 :
1080 ;SINCE THE INPUT TO THIS ROUTINE
1090 :WILL BE SPRITE POSITIONS, THE
1100 :XPNT AND YPNT REGISTERS WILL
1110 ;BE ADJUSTED FOR THE SPRITE OFFSET
1120 ;
1130 XPLOT ANOP
1140
            LDA YPNT
1150
            SEC
1160
           SBC #$32
                            ; VERTICAL OFFSET
1170
           CMP #$C7
1180
            BCS RTR1
1190
            TAX
1200
           LDA XPNT
1210
            SEC
1220
            SBC #$0E
                             :HORIZONTAL OFFSET/2
1230
            CMP #$A0
1240
            BCS_RTR1
1250
            LSR A
1260
           LSR A
1270
            TAY
1280
            LDA GBASE
1290
           CLC
1300
            ADC VLKUPL,X
1310
            STA POINT
1320
            LDA GBASE+1
1330
            ADC VLKUPH.X
1340
            STA POINT+i
1350
            LDA POINT
1360
            CLC
1370
            ADC HLKUPL.Y
1380
            STA POINT
1390
            LDA POINT+1
1400
            ADC HLKUPH,Y
1410
            STA POINT+1
1420 ;
1430
           LDA XPNT
1440
            AND #$03
                          STRIP BIT POS
1450
            TAX
1460
            LDY:#$00
1470
            LDA (POINT),Y
1480 ; AND PAND, X ; CLEAR BIT
```

```
STA CTEMP
1490
1500
            LDY COLOR
            LDA COLK,Y
1510
1520
            AND POR,X
            EOR CTEMP
1530
1540
            LDY #$00
1550
            STA (POINT),Y
1560 RTR1
            RTS
1570 :
1580 ;
1590
             . END
```

#### Listing C-29: The LOOKUP Data File

.:12D0									.:1368	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	99	FF
.:12D8	58	60	68	70	78	80	88	90	.:1370	aa	FF	aa	FF	aa	FF	99	FF
.:12E0	98	A0	A8	B0	88	CØ	C8	DΑ	.:1378								
.:12E8																	
:12F0									.:1380								
									.:1388								
.:12F8									.:1390	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF
.:1300									.:1398	00	FF	00	FF	99	FF	00	FF
.:1308									·:13A0								
.:1310	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	.:13A8								
.:1318																	
									.:13B0							22	FF
.:1320									.:1388	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	99	FF
.:1328									.:1300	05	FF	00	FF	00	FF	00	FD
.:1330	00	70	00	FF	00	FF	00	FF	.:1308							00	FF
.:1338	00	FF	00	FF	99	FF	4F	F7	.:13D0							00	
.:1340									.:13D8							00	
.:1348									.:13E0							00	
.:1350									.:13E8								
.:1358									.:13F0	4C	C8	15	EE	5D	89	EE	5D
.:1360	00	7F	00	7D	20	FF	52	FF	.:13F8								

#### Listing C-30: The BOGSPR File

```
B*
                                        .:40F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   PC
       SR AC XR YR SP
                                        .:40F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.; C03E 32 00 C3 00 F6
                                        .:4100 01 00 80 0A 02 60 26 49
                                        .:4108 A4 60 AA 0A 90 18 09 00
                                        .:4110 20 00 02 48 00
                                                               02 08 00
                                        .:4118 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4000 20 00 00 8C 00 00 82 00
                                        .:4120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4008 20 80 FA 80 3A AE 00 00
                                        .:4128 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4010 EA C0 0A 08 20 0E 08 0C
                                        .:4130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4018 00 02 A0 00 00 00 00 00
                                        .:4138 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                        .:4140 09 00 60 1A 82 98 A0 41
                                    .:4148 04 40 8A 0A 00 27 0.

::4150 28 02 00 60 00 02 A0 00

::4158 01 20 00 00 18 00 00 80

:4160 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4030 00 00 00 00 00
                      00 00 00
.:4038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4040 2C 00 00 82 00 00 82 00
.:4048 20 20 80 80 20 8E 00 0A
                                      .:4168 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                      00
.:4050 AB A8 00 EA 02 0E B8 02
                                      .:4170 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .:4178 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4058 0A 02 BC 00 00 00 00 00
.:4060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                       .:4180 80 00 06 10 00
                                                               28 24 00
.:4068 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                       .:4188 90 02 01 A0 06 0A 40 01
.:4070 00 00 00 00
                   00
                      00 00 00
                                       .:4190 26 00 02 68 00 00 90
.:4078 00 00 00 00
                   00 00 00 00
                                       .:4198 00 80 00 01 00 00 0A
.:4080 20 00 00 SF
                   00 20 80 80
                                        .:41A0 00 20 80 00 02 20 00 01
.:4088 80 CA 8F
                00 20 FA 00 00
                                        .:41A8 08 00 00
                                                         00 00 00 00 00
.:4090 AA CO 0A AO 08 0B 08 02
                                        .:41B0 00 00 00
                                                         00 00 00 00 00
.:4098 00 03 C2 00 00 28 00 00
                                        .:41B8 00 00 00
                                                         00 00 00
                                                                   00 00
.:40A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                        .:41C0 00 00 60
                                                         00 02 A4 06 01
.:40A8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                        .:41C8 18 29
                                                     8A 08 18 98 02 A0
.:40B0 00 00 00
                00 00 00 00 00
                                        .:41D0 64 01 40
                                                         20 00 00 10 00
.:40B8 00 00 00
                00 00 00 00 00
                                       .:41D8 00 60 00 06 A0
                                                               00
                                                                  08 84
.:40C0 00 00 20 0A 8E 80 30 AB
                                       .:41E0 00 00 48 00 00 00 00 00
.:40C8 00 80 EB
                                       .:41E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                C0 C0 B8 20 2B
.:40D0 0C 08 0A 02 08 00 00 F0
                                      .:41F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:40D8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                      .:41F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                      .:4200 0A 82 A0 A0 28 0A 00 A0
.:40E0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:40E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                       .:4208 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 00
```

. 4500																		
.:45C0			00			00		70		:479			00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4508		00			99	C0	99	00		:47A	0 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	99
.:45D0	80	00	03	80	00	0 D	В0	00		:47A	B 00	00	00	99	00	00	00	00
.:4508	32	80	00	32	83	C0	32	80		:47B	0 0 0	00	00	99	00	00	00	00
.:45E0	-00	32	80	00	02	80	00	02	_	:47B	R 00				00	00	00	00
.:45E8	80	00	00	80	00	00	A0	99		:470								
.:45F0	02			02	08		08	08		-						00	27	00
.:45F8			02		02	00	00	00		:47C						99	00	00
.:4600		00		-						:47D						00	00	00
				00	00	00	00	00		:47D			00	00	00	00	99	00
.:4608		00		00	03		99	03		:47E	9 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4610		00			00	0 D	7C	00		:47E	3 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4618	03			03	FC	90	99	C0		:47F	9 00	00	99	00	00	00	00	00
.:4620	00	00	99	00	00	00	00	00		:47F	3 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4628	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	_	:480	ล ดด			00	00	03	00	00
.:4630	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:4808			00		00	00	1 F	00
.:4638	99	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:481								
.:4640		00	00	00	00	00		A0							7F		03	7E
:4648			C8	00	23	FA	00			:4818					6F			FF
.:4650								2D		:4820				EF	03		F7	03
			2D			BD	1F	80		:4828				FF			FF	FE
.:4658		57		80	70	80		F3		:4830					FF		7F	FF
.:4660			AA	00	02	80	00	00		:4838	3 FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	00
.:4668	00	00	99	99	00	00	00	00		:4846	80	00	00	CØ	00	00	E8	80
.:4670	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:4848	3 00	FD	C0	00	DF	E0	00	BF
.:4678	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:4856				FB	80	FF	FF	CØ
.:4680	02	AA	00	02	FE	80	ØA	F3		:4858							FF	
.:4688				ΔA	2F	5D		29		:4866								
.:4690						B5		EØ	•	: 4868	,	FF						FF
:4698					17			D3								FF	FF	FF
										:4870								FF
:46A0			DE			DF		DB		: 4878				FF		FF	FF	00
.:46A8				E8		02		00	•	:4886	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:46B0			00	00	00	00	99	00		: 4888	8 00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
.:46B8		00		00	00	00	00	00		:4896	00	23	00	00	77	00	00	FF
.:4600	02	A8	00	02	2A	80	ØA	AA		: 4898	00	01	FB	00	03	FD	00	07
.:4608	A0	2A	AA	A0	AA	FΑ	80	2A		: 48A0	FF	aa	4E	FF		FF		41
.:46D0	FE	A0	АЗ	FF	A0	2B	D2	A0		48A8								
.:4608					F6		0A			48B0								
.:46E0								22							FF		DF	FF
.:46E8						0A		A0		: 48B8						FF	FF	00
.:46F0										:48C0			00	38		00	7C	00
					88		00	AA		: 48C8		FE	00	90	FF	00	00	FF
.:46F8			2A				00	00	•	:48D0	80	00	FF		00	FF	E0	00
					00	00	28	00		: 48D8	FF	F0	00	FF	F8	00	FF	F8
.:4708	00	00	00	00	00	90	00	00		:48E0	00	7F	FC	00	BF	FE	00	DF
.:4710	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		:48E8	FF	00	EF	FF	80	EF	FF	CØ
.:4718	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		48F0	F7	FF		FB		F8	FB	FF
.:4720	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		48F8			FF		FE	FF	FF	00
.:4728	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		4900	-	-	00	08		00	08	00
.:4730	00		00				00	00	_	4908							00	0E
.:4738				= =		00												
.:4740										4910								
							18			4918				75		00	73	
.:4748			00	00	00		00	00		: 4920						00	00	00
.:4750			00	00			00	00		: 4928			00	90	90	00	90	00
.:4758			00	00	00		00	00	•	: 4930	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4760		00	00	00	00		00	00		4938	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
.:4768			00	00	00	00	00	00		4940	00	10	00	00	78	00	00	F8
.:4770		00	00	00	00	00	00	00		4948	00	03	FC		07	FE	00	07
.:4778	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		4950			0F		00	0F		80
.:4780	27	00	00	5A -	00	שט	28	שש	-	: 4752	1 ⊢		Си	1 -		CH	3F	FF
							28 00	00 00		:4958 :4940							3F FØ	
.:4780 .:4788 .:4790	00	00	00	00	00	00		00		:4958 :4960 :4968	E0	ЗF	FF	EØ	ЗF	FF	E0	7F

```
.:4AC8 00 7F 00 00 2A 00 00 2A
 .:4970 FF FF F8 FF FF F8 FF FF
                                                                             .:4AD0 00 00 2A 00 00 14 00 00
 .:4978 F8 FF FF FC FF FF C 00
                                                                             .:4AD8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 .:4980 04 00 00 0E 00 00 0F 00
                                                                              .:4AE0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:4988 00 1F 80 00 3F 80 00 37
.:4990 C0 00 6F E0 00 EB 70 00
.:4998 F7 B0 00 EF F0 00 FF F0
.:49A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49A8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49A8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49C0 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
.:49E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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.:4A28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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 .:4988 00 1F 80 00 3F 80 00 37
                                                                              .:4AE8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 .:4990 C0 00 6F E0 00 EB 70 00
                                                                               .:4AF0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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                                                                               .:4800 18 00 00 08 00 00 2A 00
                                                                               .:4B08 00 3E 00 00 2A 00 08 00
                                                                               .:4810 00 08 00 00 14 00 00 00
                                                                              .:4818 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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                                                                               .:4848 00 7F 00 00 49 00 00 2A
                                                                              .:4850 00 00 68 00 00 14 00 00
.:4858 08 00 00 3C 00 00 00 00
                                                                              .:4860 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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 .:4A98 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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 .:4AA0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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 .:4AA8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 .:4AB0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 .:4AB8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 .:4AC0 0C 00 00 2A 00 00 2A 00
```

#### Listing C-31: The OOPLOT Subroutine Source Code

```
1000 ;PUT"@0:OOPLOT
1010 ;Y IN YPNT
1020 ;X/2 IN XPNT
1030 ;COLOR IN COLOR
1040 ;GRAPHICS BASE ADDRESS IN GBASE
1050 ;
1060 ;OR'S A POINT
1070 ;
1080 ;
1100 ;
1110 ;
```

```
1120 ;
1130 OPLOT
             ANOP
1140
             LDA YPNT
1150
             CMP #$C7
1160
             BCS RTR1
1170
             TAX
1180
             LDA XPNT
1190
             CMP #$A0
1200
             BCS RTR1
1210
             LSR A
1220
             LSR A
1230
             TAY
1240
             LDA GBASE
1250
             CLC
1230
            ADC VILKUPL,X
1270
             STA POINT
1280
             LDA GBASE+1
1290
             ADC VLKUPH,X
1300
             STA POINT+1
1310
             LDA POINT
1320
             CLC
1330
             ADC HLKUPL,Y
1340
             STA POINT
1350
             LDA POINT+1
1360
             ADC HLKUPH,Y
1370
             STA POINT+1
1380 ;
1390
             LDA XPNT
1400
             AND ##03
                             :STRIP BIT POS
1410
             TAX
1420
             LDY #$00
1430
             LDA (POINT),Y
1440
            AND PAND.X
                              ; CLEAR BIT
1450
             STA CTEMP
1460
             LDY COLOR
1470
             LDA COLK.Y
1480
            AND POR.X
1490
             ORA CTEMP
             LDY #$00
1500
1510
             STA (POINT).Y
1520 RTR1
             RTS
1530 ;
1540 POR
             .BYTE $C0,$30,$0C,$03
1550 PAND
             .BYTE $3F,$CF,$F3,$FC
1560 COLK
             .BYTE $00,$55,$AA,$FF
1570 :
1580
             .END
```

## **Glossary**

accumulator—An internal register in the microprocessor that is used by all arithmetic instructions and most data transfer instructions.

**assembler**—A program that translates mneumonics for machine language instructions into machine language.

**bank**—One of four 16K blocks of memory in the Commodore 64.

bit—One binary digit. A bit can only have the values 0 and 1.

**bitmapped graphics**—A graphics mode in which each pixel on the screen is represented by one or more bits in memory.

**byte**—A grouping of eight bits. A byte can represent any value from 0 to 255. The Commodore 64 operates on memory one byte at a time.

**color RAM**—A 1K area in memory, starting at \$D800, in which each byte represents the color for one character on the screen.

**coresident assembler**—An assembler program that has its editor, assembler, loader, and monitor

in memory at the same time.

**disassembly**—A recreation of assembly language source code created by reading the object code and assigning the mneumonics to the code. This is the reverse of assembling a program.

flicker fusion frequency—24 cycles per second is the frequency at which the human eye will merge the individual screens being shown into continuous movement.

**graphics memory**—An area in memory where the bitmapped graphics images are stored.

**HEX**—Abbreviation for hexadecimal.

**HEX file**—An intermediate file produced by the assembler that can be loaded into memory using a loader program or transferred to another machine.

hexadecimal—The base 16 numbering system. In this numbering system, a digit can have a value of 0 to 15. Numbers above 9 are represented by the letters A through F.

- interrupt—A signal that causes the microprocessor to stop executing the current program and execute another program in memory. The address where the first program was stopped is stored on the stack as well as the status register, so that program execution can continue at a later time.
- interrupt vector—Two bytes in memory that contain the address of the routine to be executed when an interrupt occurs.
- KERNAL—A set of machine language subroutines in ROM that can be called by your program to perform complex tasks. None of the KERNAL routines in the Commodore 64 are useful for games.
- **label**—A string of characters that can be used to represent memory locations or data.
- **loader**—A program that translates a HEX file into binary data and stores it into memory.
- LSB—The least significant bit in a byte.
- macro—A user-definable macroinstruction made up of one or more instructions. It is treated like any other instruction during programming and expanded into its component instructions during assembly.
- maskable interrupt—An interrupt that can be disabled through software.
- **mneumonics**—Short character strings that are used as memory aids for assembly language instructions.
- monitor—A program that is used to examine and change memory locations. It also can be used to load and save areas of memory.
- MSB-The most significant bit in a byte.
- multiplexing—The technique of using one sprite to display two different images. The different images may overlap.
- **nibble**—A grouping of four bits. A nibble can be represented by one hexadecimal digit.

- **object code**—Binary data that can be directly executed by the microprocessor.
- **opcode**—A value that represents the instruction to be executed.
- **operand**—The data that is to be operated on by the instruction.
- **pixel**—The smallest dot that can be generated by the computer to be displayed on the screen.
- **program counter**—An internal 16 bit register that is used to access the next memory location.
- **screen—**One refresh of the video display. The display is refreshed 60 times per second.
- **scroll**—Smooth movement of a portion of the screen.
- **source code**—Text that represents an assembly language program. This will be translated into machine code by the assembler.
- **sprite**—A small object that can be moved independently of the background.
- **stack**—An area of memory that is used by the microprocessor for temporary storage.
- **stack pointer**—A byte that is used as an index into the stack area.
- **status register**—An internal register whose bits are affected by the different instructions. Bits in the status register can be tested by branching instructions.
- touch pad—A device that plugs into the joystick port on the computer, and when touched on its surface, returns a X and Y coordinates representing the position on the pad where the touch occurred.
- zero page—The area in RAM from \$0000 to \$00FF, which can be accessed by the microprocessor faster than any other area in memory. A program that uses zero page addressing extensively can be 2/3 the size that the program would be otherwise.

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## Index

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## Index

<, 4, 5	BASIC program, 120	chaining, 18
.BYTE, 4, 51	BCC instruction, 79	character generator ROM, 25
DBYTE, 4	BCOL0 register, 29	character generator section, 25
END, 4	BCS instruction, 80	character graphics grid, 50
.LIB, 4, 20, 65	BEQ instruction, 80	character sets, custom, 28
.MAC, 5	BGT macro, 101	characters sets, custom, 28
.MND, 5	BIN, 120	chip, sound interface device, 11
.WORD, 4	binary data, 4	chip, video interface, 11
6510 chip, 9	binary data file, 120	chips, 10
6526 chip, 11	binary files, 119	
6567 chip, 11	bit, 9	CINV, 20
6591 chip, 11		CLBACK1, 56
0001 cmp, 11	BIT instruction, 79	CLBACK1 file, 169
A	bit mapping, 29	CLC instruction, 82
absolute addresses, 7	bitmapped graphics grid, 48	CLD instruction, 83
absolute commands, 15	blanking the screen, 33	CLI instruction, 83
absolute indexed addressing, 15	BLE macro, 101	CLSP1, 56
accumulator, 11	BLNK macro, 102	CLSP1 file, 169
ADC instruction, 78	BMI instruction, 80	CLSP2, 55
address bus, 22	BNE instruction, 81	CLSP2 file, 167
address lines, 11	BOGDAT file, 65	CLV instruction, 83
addressing modes, 14	BOGDAT source code, 243	CMP instruction, 84
ADRES macro, 100	BOGDEF, 65	collision detection, 32
AND instruction, 78	BOGDEF file, 64	collision status register, 19
animating sprites in BOGHOP, 73	BOGDEF source code, 241	color on televisions, 51
animation, 2	BOGHOP game, 64	color RAM, 27
ANOP macro, 100	BOGHOP program, 64	color, sprite, 31
Architecture, 6510, 11	BOGHOP program source code,	COM-KO program, 54, 153
arithmetic instructions, 13, 14	207	commands, assembly language, 6
ASL instruction, 79	BOGHOP.O program, 233	comments, 13
ASL2 macro, 100	BOGSPR file, 249	Commodore's Macro Assembler
assembler, 4	BPL instruction, 81	Development System, 4
	BPRIOR, 32	COMMON file, 68
assembler, choosing an, 6	BREAK instruction, 81	COMMON file, 41, 65
assembler, functions of, 5	buffer areas, 67	COMMON source code, 142
assembly language, 4	bugs, 18	complex interface adapter chips, 11
В	BVC instruction, 82	concepts, game, 61
bad guys in BOGHOP, 71	BVS instruction, 82	conditional branching instructions,
band pass filter, 39	byte, 4, 9	14
BANK macro, 24, 101	• • •	control lines, 22
bank switching, 11, 22	С	controls, sprite, 31
banks of memory, 23	cartridge monitors, 8	coresident assembler, 6
BASE address register, 27	CENTIPEDE, 58	CPX instruction, 84
BASIC, 3	central processing unit, 11	CPY instruction, 85
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

data areas, defining, 6 data definitions, 18 DATA file, 41 data movement, 13 data movement instructions, 14 data section of BOGHOP, 68 DATA source code, 144 data, tables of, 6 DBADC macro, 102 DBADC1 macro, 103 DBDEC macro, 5 **DBINC**, 103 DBINC macro, 103 DBPL macro, 103 DBSBC macro, 104 DBSBCI macro, 104 DDRA and DDRB registers, 34 debugging, 18 DEC instruction, 85 defining the system, 70 definitions, RAM, 66 demonstration, sound generator, 41 designing video games, 57 DEX instruction, 86 DEY instruction, 86 difficulty levels, 62 disassembly, 5 DISPLAY PIC program, 55, 153 display, video, 1 DONKEY-KONG, 58 DS macro, 104 DS macro, 65

#### =

EDIT SND program source code, 145
editor, sound, 44
editor, text, 6
electron beam, 1
elements of game design, 61
enabling a sprite, 31
EOR instruction, 86
equates statements, 69
expansion, data, 7
expansion, macro, 7
expansion, sprite, 31

#### F

FILBYT macro, 105
FILL macro, 105
filtering sounds, 36
flicker fusion frequency, 14
flow of control instructions, 2, 13
frame, 2
fusion frequency, 2

#### G

glossary, 254 GRABAS macro, 27, 105 GRAPH macro, 106 graphics tablet, 52 graphics, hand coding, 47 grids, graphic, 50

#### Н

hardware, 10 hardware registers, 26 harmonic content, 39 HDEC macro, 106 hex file, 7 hexadecimal, 10 high pass filter, 39 HINC macro, 106

#### ı

immediate mode addressing, 14 implied addressing, 16 INC instruction, 87 indirect addressing, 16 indirect addressing with indexes, 15 initializing RAM, 70 instruction set 6510, 77 instruction types, 13 INT DEMO.O program, 133 INT1, 20 INTER-DEMO source code, 132 interpreter, BASIC, 3 interrupt demonstration, 20 interrupt routines in BOGHOP, 74 interrupts, 19 interrupts, video, 33 INX instruction, 87 INY instruction, 87 IPULL macro, 107

#### .

JCC macro, 107 JCS macro, 107 JEQ macro, 108 JGE macro, 108 JGT macro, 108 JLE macro, 109 JLT macro, 109 JMI macro, 109 JMP instruction, 88 JNE macro, 110 JOY1 and JOY2 registers, 34 joystick, 55 joysticks, 34, 74 JPL macro, 110 JSR. 6 JSR instruction, 88

#### K

KERNAL routines, 22 KILL macro, 20, 112 KO-COM program, 54, 153 Koala Pad, 54

#### L

labels, 13 LDA instruction, 88 LDMEM macro, 110
LDMEMX macro, 111
LDMEMY macro, 111
LDX instruction, 89
LDY instruction, 89
least significant bit, 9
level of play, BOGHOP, 71
LEVEL register, 66
levels, difficulty, 62
loader, 7
LOOKUP data file, 248
LOOKUP file, 65
low pass filter, 39
LSR instruction, 90
LSR2 macro, 111

machine language, 3 MACLIB file, 64, 99 MACLIB source code, 121 Macro Assembler Development System, 4 macro library, 17, 65 macro-instructions, 5 macros, 5, 21, 99 main program, 1,718 main program, BOGHOP, 70 mask register, video interrupt, 33 maskable interrupt, 20 memory banks, 23 memory dumps, 119 memory locations, 4 memory maps, selecting, 22 microprocessor, 9 MLTSP register, 31 mnemonics, 4 mode, bitmapped, 29 modes, addressing, 14 modules, separate, 18 monitor, 1 monitor, assembly language, 7 most significant bit, 9 movement subroutines in BOGHOP, multicolor bitmapped mode, 30 multicolor graphics grids, 49 multicolor mode, 28 multiplexing, 2 multipliers, sprite, 31 MULTOF macro, 30, 112 MULTON macro, 30, 112

#### N

names, assignment of, 5 nibble, 9 NIBLL macro, 113 NIBLR macro, 114 NMINV, 20

MVCOL macro, 27, 113

MVIT subroutine, 154

MVMEM macro, 113

noise, 36
nonmaskable interrupts, 20
NOP instruction, 76, 90
NOT macro, 114
NOTPT register, 66
NOTTM register, 66

O
OOPLOT file, 65
OOPLOT subroutine source code, 252
opcode, 13
opcodes, 4
operand, 13
operating system, disabling, 20
OPTION register, 66
ORA instruction, 91

P

PAC-MAN, 57 packages, graphic, 5,253 PEEK, 4 PHA instruction, 91 PHOENIX V1.4N program, 169 phosphors, 1 PHP instruction, 91 PIC A CASTLE, 55 PIC A CASTLE Koala Pad picture file. 154 pixel, 1 PLA instruction, 92 players in BOGHOP, 72 PLP instruction, 92 point plotting routine, 69 pointer, stack, 12 pointers, sprite, 30 POKE, 4 positioning sprites, 31 priorities, sprite, 32 priority, sprite, 30 program counter, 11 pseudo opcodes, 4 pulse, sync, 1 PUNPCK macro, 114 purposes of games, 61

Q QDDEC macro, 115 QDINC macro, 115

R

RAM, 11
RAM definition, 66
RAM definitions, 17
RAM registers, 7
RAND registers, 66
RANSEC, 66
RAST macro, 20, 115
raster interrupt, 19, 20
RASTER register, 33
register names, 21

registers, X and Y, 11
relative addressing, 16
relocation of loading address, 7
resetting, 20
Revenge of the Phoenix, 59
Revenge of the Phoenix game program, 169
ROL instruction, 92
ROM, 11
ROR instruction, 93
routines, 18
RTI instruction, 93
RTS instruction, 93

S

SBC instruction, 94 scores, 70 scoring, 63 screen, 2 screen maker utility, 56 SCREEN timer, 66 SCREEN-MAKE program, 167 scrolling, 33 SEC instruction, 94 SED instruction, 95 SEI instruction, 95 setting sprite color, 31 shots in BOGHOP, 72 SLIB.O, 55, 56 SLIB.O file, 166 SMNPC macro, 116 SMNPCX macro, 116 SNDDEF file, 41 SNDDEF source code, 143 SNDEF file, 41 SNDTM registers, 66 software, 53 SOUND DEMO program, 139 SOUND EDIT program, 151 sound editor, 41 sound effects in games, 62 sound interface device chip, 11 SOUND program source code, 133 source code file, 120 source code files, 119 speed of assembly, 6, 7 sprite grid, unexpanded, 51 sprite grids, expanded, 52 Sprite Maker, 55 SPRITE MAKER PROGRAM, 165 sprites, 30 SPRXSZ and SPRYSZ registers, 51 SRC. 120 SSCOL, 33 SSCOL register, 32 STA instruction, 95 stack, 12 standard text mode, 24 status register, 12 STX instruction, 96

STY instruction, 96

subroutines, 6, 18 symbol table, 7 sync pulse, 1 SYSDEF, 21 SYSDEF file, 64 SYSDEF source code, 131 system definitions, 17

TAX instruction, 96 TAY instruction, 97 televisions, 1, 51 testina instructions, 13, 14 TEXT macro, 116 text editor, 6 text memory, 25 TEXT mode, 27 tones, 36 TPDEC macro, 117 TPINC macro, 117 TSX instruction, 97 TXA instruction, 98 TXBAS macro, 27, 17 TXS instruction, 97 TYA instruction, 98

UNBLNK macro, 118 UNPACK macro, 118 update time, 2

vertical sync pulse, 1
VIC chip, 23
VIC II, 11
VIDBAS, 27
VIDBAS register, 24, 25, 27
video display, 1
video games, designing, 57
video interface chip, 11
video interrupts, 33
VIRQ register, 33
VIRQM register, 33
visual impact of games, 62

W

waveforms, 36

X
XSCRL register, 33
XXPLOT, 69
XXPLOT file, 65
XXPLOT subroutine source code,
247

YSCRL register, 29, 33

zero page addressing, 14 zero page indexed addressing, 15

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Unlock an exciting new dimension of your C-64's graphics capabilities that's just not possible when you program in BASIC! Discover how you can create amazingly sophisticated arcade-type games featuring the fast-paced, animated action and sophisticated sounds used in arcade video machines and commercially produced computer games retailing for upwards of \$40! Even find out how you can use assembly language game techniques to bet-

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Everything you need is here in this learn-by-doing handbook. It gives you a firm understanding of how your C-64 functions—the VIC II and SID chips, the way memory is banked, how graphics are controlled, collision detection, interrupts, and more. You'll find numerous techniques that will help you easily solve initial game designing problems plus dozens of subroutines, utilities, tips, and tricks that can save you hours of coding time when you are creating games or almost any other kind of assembly language-based program.

There's even a complete set of macros that makes the design of sprites and animation far easier and more productive than anything you've ever been able to accomplish using BASIC. Creation of music and sound effects is also thoroughly explained. And, using the two full-scale example programs (Revenge of the Phoenix and Boghop) as your guide, you'll be designing

your own animated arcade games in record time.

If you've ever wanted to try your hand at writing fast-paced arcade action games for your C-64, you'll find this a truly exciting sourcebook. It shows you how to effectively come up with game ideas, how to plan your game scenario, how to code, and finally to test your game to make sure it's working the way you want it to!

Steve Bress is the co-owner of a company that specializes in custom interface boards for home computers. He has extensive programming experience for home computers ranging from the ATARI 2600 to the IBM PC!



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